The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXVI WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26 1849. No. 3934 {For [illegible] inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion. CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam Packet TAMAR, J. Murphy, commander, will sail *This Day, Wednesday,* at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 10851

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner CUMBERLAND, 80 tons, Henry Wyborn, master. Having part cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
December 26. 10973

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE powerful Cutter JAMES AND AMELIA, William Watts, master, having part cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.
December 25. 10977

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.

THE new clipper schooner ALICE, 108 tons, Captain Anderson, has only room for about 10 tons of light freight, and will sail on the 27th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
10705

TO FOLLOW THE ALICE.

THE well-known schooner SUSAN, Captain Brown, having all her dead weight ready, is engaged to sail on the 29th instant. For light freight or passage apply on board; or, to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
10706 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE well-known packet schooner PHŒBE, Alexander Collins, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10916 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 135 tons register, Thomas Hughes, commander, is now landing her cargo at Willis' (Bon Accord) Wharf.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10938

FOR PORTLAND BAY AND PORT FAIRY,

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner ANTARES, 131 tons register, John Macarthur, master, will commence receiving cargo at the Circular Quay on the 24th instant, and will positively sail for the above ports on Tuesday, the 1st January.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.
Bedding furnished for cabin passengers.
December 20. 10652

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE A1 barque REAPER, Captain James Rose, will have quick despatch, and have room for 100 tons of goods, on moderate terms.

10694 E. W. LAYTON AND CO.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE fine new fast-sailing schooner WILLIAM AND JAMES, 120 tons burthen, William Currie, master.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10339

FOR AUCKLAND AND CALIFORNIA.

THE A1 clipper barque REAPER, Captain James Rose, under charter for "the gold regions," will proceed to Auckland for a portion of her freight without delay. For freight or passage to Auckland, or to California, via Auckland, apply to

E. W. LAYTON AND CO., Macquarie-place; or
GEORGE C. FORBES, At Mr. Comrie's, Moore's Wharf.

N.B.—This ship is under *positive* engagement by charter to sail within the month of January, and as her detention at Auckland must not exceed a few days, she will be one of the first at San Francisco. 10593

WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fast-sailing regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, 150 tons, Captain Tinley, having much of her cargo ready will go in a few days.

M. E. MURNIN, Queen-street.

P. S.—Wanted about 40 to 45 tons Coals, to be delivered alongside this morning, Monday; also, four good Carpenters, to caulk the decks. 10501

THE FIRST SHIP FOR THE GOLD MINES.

THE A1, first-class ship RALPH BERNAL, 600 tons burthen, G. Maclaren, commander.

This splendid first-class vessel is now being fitted in a superior manner, to meet the views of all passengers, and is under positive engagement to sail on the 30th January next.

The greater part of her freight and passengers being already engaged, there will be no disappointment.

The provisions of this ship will be of a superior kind, and the comfort and convenience of passengers will be particularly attended to.

Passengers by this vessel will have the advantage of stopping on board ten days after arrival at San Francisco, and will be found in the best provisions during that period, without the slightest charge.

By this arrangement passengers will have an opportunity of looking out suitable employment, and a home, and not be thrown ashore in a strange land, to pay the enormous and ruinous sums that have been paid for board and lodging at San Francisco.

For freight or passage early application is necessary, to

W. DEAN,
10503 22, Church-hill.

SHIP HARMONY.
PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA.

Under engagement to sail the first week in January.

CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

ALL steerage passage money must be paid in full on or before Saturday next, the 29th instant, or the deposits will be considered forfeited, and the berths re-let. There is still room in this fine ship for four poop-cabin passengers, for which (having splendid accommodation) early application is necessary on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10919

SHIP ORATOR.
PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA.

Under engagement to sail on or about the 15th January.

CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

THIS splendid vessel, having two-thirds of her passengers, and the whole of her freight engaged, offers an unusually good opportunity to passengers ready to proceed to San Francisco about the middle of the ensuing month.

For passage only (having for cabin passengers first-rate poop accommodation) immediate application is necessary to Captain Tayte, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

L. AND S. SPYER; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
10918 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

THE GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Israel Solomon having recently arrived from San Francisco, by the Deborah, and being now about to return to that settlement with his wife and family, and a number of friends, begs to inform the public that he has chartered

THE first-class new vessel WILLIAM AND MARY, (being now on her maiden trip) of 650 tons burthen, Robert Peter, master, to proceed with immediate despatch

TO CALIFORNIA.

This vessel is worthy of the consideration of parties about proceeding to the gold regions, her fittings up being of the most agreeable arrangements, having been got up under the superintendence of the Colonisation Commissioners. She is lofty and roomy between decks, and her berths are fitted up with due regard to comfort and privacy.

The provisions will be of the first order, the charterer and his family proceeding with the vessel will be a guarantee both as to quantity and quality.

Mr. Solomon will be happy to afford passengers by this vessel all necessary information respecting San Francisco and the adjacent country.

The ship will be ready for inspection in a few days, and parties disposed to take their passage can pay the same in four instalments, as may hereafter be arranged. Cargo can be taken immediately.

The charterer being limited to time, has to inform all parties disposed to quit the colony, in order to better their condition, that he must proceed to sea on or about the 15th February, or earlier if his disengaged berths are taken up.

Early application is necessary for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage.

For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

JOHN SOLOMON, Stationer, George-street; and, to
ISRAEL SOLOMON,
And to
GEORGE MOSS, Custom House Agent,
10542 Near the Circular Quay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A1 BARQUE LISMOYNE, 506 tons register, being unavoidably detained, will positively sail on Thursday next.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and having superior poop accommodation, offers a good opportunity for passengers.

For freight or passage early application is necessary to Captain Roals, on board; or to

LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.
Sydney, December 21. 10745

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND VIA INDIA.

FOR CEYLON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing ship CHEAPSIDE, A1 622 tons, David Lewis, Commander. For freight or passage, having FIRST-RATE ACCOMMODATIONS, immediate application is necessary to the Captain on board, or

J. B. METCALFE.
December 25. 10914

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

TO SAIL JANUARY 1, 1850.

THE FINE A1 SHIP UNA, 773 tons register, W. H. Causzar, commander. This ship has first-rate accommodation for a few cabin passengers, and offers an eligible opportunity for parties going home via India.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

377 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

STEERAGE PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE FINE SHIP KATE, 1000 tons, has accommodation for a few steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary.

Apply on board, or to

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
10413 Harrington-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid frigate-built ship HAVERING, A1 for thirteen years, 906 tons, John Fenwick, Commander. This fine vessel is on her first voyage, and is now ready to receive wool. The cabins are spacious, lofty, and well ventilated, and offer a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding to England. Apply to

DONALDSON, AND CO.; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
December 22. 10827

FOR LONDON.

THE JANE CATHERINE, 350 tons register, A1 at Lloyds, W. W. Wilson, Commander, will sail on or about 10th January. Has one cabin disengaged. Apply for freight or passage to Captain WILSON; to

J. B. METCALFE;
10828 Or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque SIR EDWARD PAGET, 600 tons, A. W. Barclay, Commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail in all December. Has ONE poop cabin disengaged, and room for a few steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to

DONALDSON AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
December 22. 10826

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE JOHNSTONE, A 1, T. B. Harrison, commander. This favourite fast-sailing vessel will sail positively on the 17th February. Her accommodations for passengers are superior, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Spring-street, December 12. 10094

FOR LONDON.

THE British-built barque TAMAR, A1 12 years, 556 tons register, Thomas Colley Stayner, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This fine vessel was built under the personal inspection of the present owner, expressly intended for a passenger ship. She has a splendid poop, a separate ladies' cabin, and great height between decks; is well ventilated, and possesses excellent sailing qualities.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Stayner, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
November 21. 8707

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship AZTEC, 507 tons, Captain Wright, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf,; to,

BROWN AND CO. or;
10589 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque BRAZIL PACKET, 200 tons register, will be ready for sea in ten days, and is open for freight or charter to any port. For particulars apply to Captain Main, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or, to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
10934 Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fine schooner CHARLES CARTER, 175 tons per register, is in good order, sails well and carries a general cargo of 280 tons. She will be ready to proceed to sea in three days from this date. For particulars apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, December 25. 10909

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A VESSEL of from 500 to 700 tons.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
10915

PLEASURE TRIP TO BOTANY BAY ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1850.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER, of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, at the request of some of their friends and several highly influential gentlemen, have engaged the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company's splendid

MORETON BAY STEAM SHIP EAGLE

For a Pleasure Trip to Botany Bay on New Year's Day, and as this noble vessel is so commodious as to afford an opportunity of extending the pleasures of the trip to a large party, they are induced to announce to the public generally that,

Tickets, five shillings each (for the trip there and back.)

May be obtained of—

Messrs. W. and F. Ford, stationers, George-street
Mr. Sparkes, Royal Hotel, ditto
Mr. Grocott, Music Saloon, ditto
Mr. Chapman, Marine Hotel, ditto
Mr. Aldis, Tobacconist, ditto
Mr. Entwisle, Entwisle's Hotel, York-street
Mr. Moffitt, stationer, Pitt-street
Mr. Goudie, confectioner, Pitt-street
Mr. Samuel, Liverpool Arms, Pitt-street
Mr. Mountcastle, hatter, Market-street
And Mr. Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street.

THE CITY BAND.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hudson, has been engaged, and will accompany the steamer.

The Eagle will leave the Circular Wharf precisely at nine o'clock A.M., and it is supposed will arrive at the Jetty, opposite the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, about o'clock. She will leave the Jetty, on her return trip, precisely at six o'clock P.M.

The Sir Joseph Banks Hotel is generally recognised as the most fashionable and delightful establishment of its kind in the colony; and on this occasion its Gardens and beautiful Walk will be enlivened, and its ordinary attractions much enhanced, by the varied performances of

THE BAND.

Every description of refreshment will be provided, and a very large tent, in which a sumptuous Luncheon will be laid, thrown open immediately after the company have landed.

All charges will be strictly moderate.
10932

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills,"

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 71

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 487, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate.

The Directors meet on Wednesdays, to receive proposals for

Life Assurance on Single Lives, Joint Lives, and First of two Lives.
Deferred and Reversionary Annuities.
Endowments in favour of Children.

The scales of Premiums are moderate.
The Profits are divided amongst the insured.
Reductions in the Premiums will be made on first class lives.
Loans made on Security of Insurance and Annuity Policies.
The payments of Premiums may be made quarterly if required.

The Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4, daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
2781 Secretary.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY.

MR. T. L. DODD begs to acquaint his supporters and friends that he will resume the duties of his establishment on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1850.

He has vacancies for resident pupils, who are wholly superintended by himself.

References and cards of terms can be obtained by application at his residence, Dowling street, Surry Hills. 10579

TO THE CHARITABLE.

EVERY humane mind must have been affected by the melancholy events which have been recently laid before the public in connexion with the family of the late Mr. Timothy Moore (Baptist minister) who arrived in the colony by the ship St. George.

This gentleman sailed from England in August last, in an enfeebled state of health, hoping that a removal to our genial climate might be the means of his recovery. He left home with a wife and five children, the eldest not ten years of age. Scarcely had he departed from the shores of his native land, when one of his children was seized with cholera, which speedily terminated in death. A few days passed, and another was taken. In less than twenty-four hours the mother sank heartbroken beneath her affliction. Bowed down under his accumulated sorrow, his body emaciated by disease, the bereaved widower and his three motherless children arrived in Sydney. In six days after his arrival he was summoned into eternity—leaving his orphans dependent upon the sympathy and kindness of strangers.

The following gentlemen, deeply interested in this melancholy case, have consented to act as a Committee on behalf of the children, and will be happy to receive subscriptions:—

JAMES SEA, Esq., Union Bank, Treasurer.
The Rev. J. HAM, Upper Fort-street.
Messrs. J. FAIRFAX, *Herald* Office.
E. HUNT, Balmain.
J. H. PALMER, Rosebank, Balmain.
J. M. ILLIDGE, George-street, opposite the Market.
ROWAND RONALD, 589, George-street.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s, to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
5789 Secretary.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICES, NO. 20, MACQUARIE-PLACE.

TRUSTEES.
Geo. Allen, Esq., M.C. G. A. Lloyd, Esq.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur Savage, Esq., R.N. C. F. Priddle, Esq.
Michael Metcalfe, Esq. W. S. Moutry, Esq.
R. H. Way, Esq. Geo. Taylor, Esq.
SOLICITOR.
Mr. Charles Lowe.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Geo. L. Robinson.
SURVEYORS.
Messrs. James Hume. T. W. Shepard.
BANKERS.
Bank New South Wales.

Applications for Shares can be made at the Office of the Society, No. 20, Macquarie-place, between the hours of ten and four o'clock.

GEO. L. ROBINSON,
10838 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MASONIC LODGE OF FIDELITY, No. 267.

THE Brethren of the above Lodge will assemble at their lodge rooms, the Dolphin Hotel, Bridge-street, on Thursday, December 27, (being the festival of St. John the Evangelist) at half-past 11 o'clock, A.M. Lodge will be opened at high twelve, according to pristine usage, when the officers for the ensuing six months will be installed.

The Brethren will re-assemble at 7 o'clock P.M., and dine together in open Lodge.

Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited.

Tickets to be had from brothers James Murphy, Liverpool-street, and of W. H. Wells, 48, Castlereagh street.

By order of the W. M.
JOHN W. GUISE,
10896 Secretary, 267.

LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, No. 548.

THE Brethren of the above Lodge will celebrate the ensuing *Festival* of Saint John, on Thursday, the 27th instant, by dining together in open Lodge, according to ancient custom, at Brother Entwisle's, Masonic Hall York-street.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards; of Brother Grocott, Music Saloon, George-street; and of Brother Entwisle, York-street.

By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the very excellent Band of H.M. 11th Regiment will be in attendance.

Visiting brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W.M.
J. E. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Sydney, December 15. 10273

SYDNEY THISTLE LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS.

THE BRETHREN of the above illustrious order, will congregate in their Lodge Rooms, Lighthouse Hotel, on Thursday first, the 27th instant, at eight o'clock, P.M., for the dispatch of business, previous to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year. A full meeting of the members is therefore requested to attend.

By order of the R. W. M.
10930 J. M'E. Secretary.

EDUCATION.

MR. RUTLEDGE begs most respectfully to inform parents and guardians, that he has recently removed to that well-known educational establishment, latterly occupied by Mr. Bradley, in which he will receive boarders, of both sexes, after the 7th January next, at sixteen guineas per annum. The course of instruction will comprise reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, geometry, and the rudiments of the Latin tongue, together with those branches usually taught young ladies. He trusts that with arduous care, and unwearied diligence, he will ensure a continuance of that support with which he has been already favoured.

Springdal House, George-street, Parramatta.
10965

FOUND, a pair of Carriage Lamps, which can be obtained from Mr. H. MURPHY, No. 31, Clarence-street, by giving a true description of the same, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
December 25, 10978

PETERSHAM RACES.

MR. J. W. ROCHE'S safe, comfortable, and commodious conveyances the GOLDEN FLEECE and RAINBOW, will leave the Rainbow corner of Pitt and King streets each morning of the Races at 10 and 11 o'clock, and will return from the Race-course at half-past 3 o'clock. 10975

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

W. R. PIDDINGTON has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has received an increased number of the *Illustrated News*, and is ready to supply the paper regularly upon payment of a year's subscription in advance.

The terms will be 35s. per annum in town, and to country subscribers 40s., *including postage*, commencing on the 1st of January, 1850, when the new Act regulating postage comes into operation.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.
485, George-street,
Exactly opposite the Barrack Gate. 10825

REEVES AND SONS' DRAWING BOXES,

WITH WAX WATER COLOURS.

THE undersigned have just opened a case of Reeves and Sons' Drawing Boxes and Drawing Materials, in great variety, consisting of—

Elegant drawing boxes, with water colours, &c., &c., complete—
Drawing pencils, of all descriptions—
Camel-hair pencils
India rubber
Drawing paper
Ditto portfolios and books
Solid block sketch books
Card board
Wax water colours, assorted, &c.

The whole selling under English cost price.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO., Ironmongers,
10508 450, George-street.

ON SALE, a very superior sample of BARRATT'S TWIST TOBACCO.

E. F. JENCKEN AND CO.,
10368 Campbell's Wharf.

BEAUMONT'S PORTABLE HOUSES. CALIFORNIA!!!

THE superiority of the principle adopted in the construction of the above over any other which can be contrived, is recognised by all competent judges; and as all the private advices from San Francisco concur in urging intended emigrants to provide themselves with portable habitations, the undersigned feels assured that the interest of such parties will be most effectually served by having their houses made on this principle.

There can be no doubt that any amount of money invested in houses of the above description, when landed at San Francisco, would return the speculator a most enormous profit.

W. BEAUMONT, Builder, Castlereagh-street.

N.B.—The advantages and perfectness of the plan will be pointed out to intending purchasers only.
9675 W. B.

CAUTION! BEWARE!!

THE undersigned particularly directs the attention of parties purchasing HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES, to the fact that he has every reason to believe, some unprincipled persons are still vending spurious articles as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that they are especially active in the Moreton Bay District, and the adjacent colonies. He publishes therefore for the guidance of the public, the following list of persons who are supplied by him with the Medicines; and most particularly urges upon consumers the necessity of never returning the pots or boxes; *and especially cautions them to avoid again buying from any vendor who may ask for them back.* They can only be wanted to be filled up again with spurious rubbish; the better plan will be to destroy the pots and boxes as soon as the contents are used.

LIST OF REGULARLY APPOINTED AGENTS.

Armidale—Messrs. M. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Bathurst—Mr. Joseph Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster
Berrima—Mr. Powell, auctioneer
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, steam mill store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, storekeeper
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mrs. Gorman, storekeeper
Clarence Town—
Clarence River—Mr. John Macdonald, boot and shoemaker, Grafton
Cornish Settlement — Mr. William Rowe, schoolmaster
Darling Downs — Mr. Alford, postmaster, Drayton
Dungog—Mr. Allen, storekeeper
Eden (Twofold Bay)—
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. R. Davison and Co., storekeepers
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harpur, postmaster
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper
Liverpool—Mr. Allen (late Forbes)
Liverpool Plains—Mr. Ferrier, storekeeper, Walhallow
Maitland—Mr. Pinhey, chemist
Maneroo—Mr. Solomon, Dr. Reed's Flats
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keefe, near the Steam Wharf
Mudgee—Mr. Thomas L'Estrange
Murrurundi—Messrs. Thomas Loxon and Co., storekeepers
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Narandara—Mr. George Flood, storekeeper
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper
Pambula—Mr. Covington, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. Archibald Lamont, storekeeper
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., storekeepers
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Leslie, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbet.
Sydney—Mrs. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Campbell-street
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr. L. W. Levy
Umuttbee (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., post-office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster

Auckland (New Zealand)—Mr. Wellesley Hughes, Shortland-street.

J. K. HEYDON, 78, King-street,
Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Port Phillip, and New Zealand. 282

TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY respectfully call the attention of WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS purchasing supplies for the Bush, to the extensive alterations effected in their establishment, by which they are enabled to afford increased facilities for the inspection of their VARIED and EXTENSIVE STOCK of SLOPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and EVERY REQUISITE for UP-COUNTRY USE.

Manufacturing most of their own SLOPS, and possessing the advantage of being represented in the ENGLISH MARKETS by MR. DAVID JONES, whose large experience has made him intimately acquainted with the requirements of the colonists generally, they confidently assert that their system of doing business will be found fully commensurate with the times, a great reduction having been effected in the prices of most articles, compared with last or any previous season. WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS, who have not yet visited the establishment, are respectfully urged to do so, when they will not fail to observe the many and especial claims it has upon them, the proprietors having spared no effort to continue it, what it has always been, PRE-EMINENTLY the WOOLGROWERS' AND SETTLERS' DEPOT.

Extracted from David Jones and Company's published Trade List:—

BLANKETS.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 stout bush blankets
" " " army and navy ditto
" " " super ditto ditto
8-4 to 14-4 real Witney ditto
" " scarlet ditto
" " blue and green ditto
8-4 to 10-4 plain and printed Scotch ditto

RUGS AND COUNTERPANES.

8-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
8-4 to 12-4 coloured counterpanes
8-4 to 14-4 white ditto
8-4 to 14-4 imperial ditto
8-4 to 14-4 Marseilles quilts
8-4 to 14-4 summer ditto

SHIRTS.

Striped cotton shirts
Ditto ditto ditto, very heavy
Scotch twill shirts
Ditto ditto, extra stout and large
Ditto ditto, made to order
Regatta shirts, fast colours
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, fancy patterns
Ditto ditto, made to order, washed
Longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, and cuffs
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, made to measure
Ditto ditto, washed and dressed
Ditto ditto, full dress ditto
Scarlet and blue serge ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, all wool
Ditto ditto baize ditto
White and striped Guernseys
Scarlet and blue ditto
Imperial and Braganza ditto
Blue Flushing and pilot ditto
Lamb's-wool shirts and pants
Ditto ribbed ditto ditto
Merino shirts and pants
Brown cotton ditto ditto
White kersey shirts
Yarn blue and white ditto
Ditto spotted and striped ditto

COATS.

Shepherds' drab and blue Flushing
Stockmen's ditto
Ditto, with large capes
Ditto ditto, very superior
Blue pilots, cross pockets
Ditto, lined plaid
Ditto, Chesterfields
Ditto, lined through all wool plaid
Ditto, American riding coats
Monkey jackets, drab and blue
Pea coats
Ditto, very superior
Box coats, overlaid seams
Ditto lined blanket
Superfine cloth and llama paletots
Black and mixed alpacca ditto
Ditto ditto, hip coats
Lametta ditto
Duck and drill ditto
Plaid and checked Holland ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Gambroon and drill shooting coats
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Duck and Holland ditto
Fishing and boating ditto
Office and lounge ditto

VESTS.

Light and dark Valencias
Ditto ditto ditto, roll collars
Wool plaid vests
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Swansdown ditto
Black and fancy satin
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Black and coloured barathea vests
Tweed and doeskin ditto
Plain and printed velvet ditto
Rich black and coloured silk ditto
Printed quilting ditto
Ditto ditto double breasted and roll collars

SLEEVED VESTS.

Toilinet sleeved vests
Velveteen ditto ditto
Moleskin ditto ditto
Printed ditto ditto ditto
Swansdown ditto ditto
Silk plush ditto ditto
Sealette ditto ditto
Wool plaid ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.

TROUSERS.

Drab and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto double stitched
Ditto ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped riding ditto
Ditto ditto with leather
Ditto ditto lined
Ditto cotton cord ditto
Ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped ditto
Ditto ditto made to order
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Ditto ditto very superior
Printed moleskin and cantoon ditto
Ditto plain and fancy drill
Military and navy duck ditto
Canvas and duck ditto
Black, drab, and blue cassimeres ditto
Ditto ditto buckskin ditto
Fancy ditto and doeskin ditto
Ditto double milled, for riding
Ditto ditto strapped
Blue and drab Flushing ditto
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
Black and drab ditto
Colonial tweed } In great variety
Plain and fancy }
English ditto }
White kersey ditto for sheep washing

HATS AND CAPS.

Cabbage-tree and brab hats
Manila and Java ditto
China and Mexican ditto
Leghorn and Dunstable ditto
Basket and riding ditto
Felt, drab, and coloured ditto
Ditto ditto domed browns
Black and drab silk ditto
Black and drab beaver ditto
Cloth and tweed caps
Jim Crows and wide-awakes
Scotch and Kilmarnock bonnets
Glengarry and Tam O'Shanter ditto
&c., &c., &c.

PIECE GOODS.

Welch and Lancashire flannels
Serges—white, red, and blue
Baizes—green, blue, and red
Ticks—linen, union, and cotton
Scotch twill shirting
Chambrays and Grograms
Dungaree, woollen and cotton
Checks—linen, union, and cotton
Cheese-cloths, white and brown
Table oil cloths, all widths
Swansdown, white and grey
Moleskins, drab and millers' drab
Cords, drab and white
Nankeens, drab, buff, and blue
Ditto, real India
Monteith cloths, twilled and plain
Clan tartan ginghams
Scotch plaids and galas
7-8 and 5-4 Hoyle's plates
Fancy prints, various
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 navy blue ditto
Sheetings, white and grey
Ditto, twilled ditto ditto
Longcloths and shirtings
Domestic calicos
Diapers and damasks in the piece
Damask cloths, all sizes
Irish linens and lawns
Huckabacks, diapers, and grass cloths
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Holland, checked and figured
Blind hollands, white and brown
Printed Venetian blinds
Printed furnitures and dimities
White and brown drills
Ducks and canvasses
Osnaburgs and Forfars
Marquee and verandah cloths
Collar and saddle ditto
Ironing baize
Welch plains
Printed drugget
Carpets and rugs
China matting
&c., &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.

Printed crapes
Ditto spun ditto
Black Barcelona ditto
Black bandannas
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Ditto bundle ditto
Cotton half-hose and hose
Woollen ditto and ditto
Hat ribbons
Doubles and galloons
Single and double end braces
Ditto ditto worsted ditto
Ditto ditto strong web ditto
Ditto ditto Indiarubber
Hair brushes and combs
Leather belts, various
Elastic riding ditto
Indiarubber and Mackintosh coats and capes
Gutta percha coats, capes, hats, and leggings
Carpet and leather bags
Baskets—all kinds
Stockmen's boots
Women's shoes—all kinds
Woolpacks
Ditto bagging
Three-bushel bags
&c., &c., &c.

George-street,
9549 Opposite Post Office.

SYDNEY RAILWAY HOUSE.

299, PITT STREET.

NOTICE.

E. PHILLIPS, proprietor of the real and legitimate Railway House, begs to inform his friends in the country, that his steam is up and the rail going a-head under his direction, E. P. scorns any attempt from any Tramroad House to filch from him his good name, his whole study is to buy so as to accommodate the settlers and the public generally with good and cheap bargains.

CITIZENS

and settlers make your CALL to Sydney Railway House, and you will ensure a dividend in the saving you will effect in your purchases that will be sure to cause you to make a

SECOND CALL
AT
THE SYDNEY RAILWAY HOUSE,
299, Pitt-street.

N.B.—Wanted, a Lad accustomed to the Drapery Business. 10972

SYDNEY HOUSE,

269 PITT-STREET.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN RICH BLACK SATINETS, AND GROS DE NAPLES,

900 YARDS black satinets, 2s. 11½d. per yard, really worth 4s 6d. 800 Rich black Gros de Naples, commencing at 1s. 11½d.

These silks are decidedly the cheapest ever offered before in Sydney, having been purchased at auction considerably below London prices, which accounts for their being sold at the prices quoted.

16315 J. T. WOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES IN RICH FANCY STRIPED, CHECKED, AND BROCADED SILKS.

J. T. WOODS has very great pleasure in announcing to his numerous friends and the public, the receipt of a most magnificent lot of fancy silks, comprising all the most rich and fashionable designs, and commencing at the very low price of 1s. 9½d. per yard.

J. T. W. would impress upon his friends the necessity of an early call, as this is the only lot in the town, and are marked at such tempting prices that none he thinks will refrain from purchasing.

Sydney, House,
10891 269, Pitt-street,

GEORGE CHISHOLM invites the attention of the public generally to a large shipment of goods just received, ex Johnstone, from one of the best houses in London. In addition to a complete assortment of plain useful goods, the present lot comprises almost every article in fancy goods required at the present season, and from the care taken in the selection, he feels assured that they will be found both well assorted and at least 20 per cent. cheaper than any former shipment.

Printed muslins, 11 yards each, warranted fast colours, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per dress
French printed muslins, ell wide, 9½ to 11 yards each, 6s. 9d., to 9s. 6d.
Balzorines, the largest stock in Sydney, commencing at 7s the full dress
Delaines in great variety, 6s. 3d., to 8s. 6d. the full dress
Plain and printed French delaines and cashmeres
A large lot of FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLINS, 12 and 13 yards each, ALL AT 5s. 10½d. EACH
Shot Norwich lustres, a new material, quite equal to any Irish poplins, at 2s. 6d. per yard
Bareges, tarlatans, &c., &c.
SHAWLS, in printed, cashmere, Llama, barege, and filled Paisley
BONNETS, in drawn silk, rice straw, and plain and fancy Tuscan and Dunstable
PARASOLS, in plain and fancy silk and satin
Fancy work-boxes and baskets purses, brooches, crotchet-boxes, &c, &c.

25?, Pitt-street. 10801

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY COMMODITIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS!

THE undersigned has on hand the most extensive assortment in the Australian colonies, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

HENRY PARKES, Importer and Manufacturer.
20, Hunter-street.
Right hand from George-street. 10290

FLOOR CLOTHS.

A. LENEHAN has just received a fresh supply of the most superb patterns of the above, ex "Ralph Bernal," in addition to his already extensive stock of HARE'S PATENT FLOOR CLOTHS.

Upholstery Establishment,
10342 287, Castlereagh-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 25.—The barque Gloucester, returned to port.

December 25.—Tenasserim, barque, 238 tons, Captain Lewis, from Port Phillip the 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Samuda, Mr. Allsop and Mr. Joshua.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 25.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Paine, from Morpeth, with 88 bales wool; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 164 bales wool, 16 bags onions, 45 bags wheat, 15 pigs, and 210 sheep.

IMPORTS.

December 25.—Tenasserim, barque, 238 tons, Captain Lewis, from Port Phillip—110 bags rice, Folk and Raphael; 4 casks rum shrub, Allsop; 21 bales wool, Ryder.

The barque Gloucester, which left this for San Francisco on Sunday last, returned to port yesterday, as it was found that she had sprung leak when about one hundred miles off the land. The pumps proved defective, and it was deemed advisable to bear up to have them repaired. It is probable that upon inspection her top sides will have to be caulked, which will detain her some days.

The whaling barque Lady Blackwood, from Sydney the 30th September last, put in to Port Stephens on the 22nd instant, to recruit, with 570 barrels sperm oil on board. Captain Long arrived in Sydney last evening by the steamer Rose, but has not seen any colonial whalers of later date than these already reported.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed the re-publication, for general information, from the *London Gazette* of 10th August last, of the following notice respecting Lights in Sea Reach, River Thames: "Lights in Sea Reach, River Thames. Trinity House, London, August 8th, 1849. Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the request of numerous owners, masters of vessels, and other persons using or interested in the navigation of the River Thames, two Lights are in course of preparation for exhibition in Sea Reach; these Lights will be placed on the north side of the navigable channel of the Reach; that is to say:—One off the Chapman Head, near to the spot on which the beacon stands, and one upon Mucking Flat; and they will be exhibited on the evening of Monday, the 1st October next, and thenceforth continued nightly from sunset to sunrise. Further particulars, in respect to the appearance of the Lights, will be published in due course. By order, J. HERBERT, Secretary."

MERCHANT SEAMEN.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that a license has been issued to Mr. James Harden, of Sydney, to enable him to hire, engage, supply, and provide seamen, to be entered on board merchant ships, during the year commencing on the 13th instant.

PILOT.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified for general information, that Mr. Thomas Kyle has been appointed a Pilot for the Harbour of Port Jackson.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even.
26	WEDNESDAY	4 52	7 8	4 29	8 5

Moon, full, 5 P.M., December 30.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

BOXING NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 26,

Will be produced, for the first time, a new Comic Pantomime entitled KING PIPPIN; OR, HARLEQUIN VALENTINE, AND THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. King Pippin, Mr. Rogers; Henry, Mr. Hydes; Valentine, Mrs. Guerin; Orson, Mr. F. Howson; Agramant, Mr. Spencer; the Princess Eglantine, Madame Carandini; Agatha, Mrs. Rogers; Belisanta, Mrs. Gibbs; Florimonda, Mrs. F. Willis; Harlequin, Signor Carandini; Clown, Mr. Torning; Pantaloon, Mr. Hollis; Columbine, Madame Torning. To conclude with the laughable farce entitled THE HAUNTED INN.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The price of this Journal to country subscribers, after January 1st, will be reduced to 15s. per quarter; the price hitherto charged has been 17s. 6d.

Sydney, December 24.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

MR. BLAND'S SPEECH.

IN the speech delivered at the hustings, on Friday last, by our new representative, Mr. BLAND, there were two or three observations in which the honorable gentleman has our perfect concurrence. We agree with him that our public roads, "so essentially necessary to the development of the resources of the colony," are very far from what they ought to be, and are as discreditable to the community as they are injurious to its interests. We also agree with him that, circumstanced as this country is in its destitution of navigable rivers, it ought before now to have possessed the advantages of railways. We agree with him, a third time, that "our cities are without sewerage, without (an adequate) supply of water, exposed to disease and pestilence;" and as regards this last-mentioned evil, we second the question put by "a voice from the crowd,"—"*Who opposed the removal of the slaughter-houses?*" Perhaps there is no man in the colony so thoroughly acquainted with all the holes and corners of Sydney as Mr. Bland. For more than thirty years he has been traversing its streets at all hours, by night and by day, grappling with its diseases, and lending a generous hand to the mitigation of its multifarious woes. And yet, during the whole time he sat as its representative in the Legislature, he never, by word or deed, attempted to interest the Council in the supply of its wants, or in the abatement of any one of its manifold nuisances!

Having candidly acknowledged that with some parts of his speech we quite agree, we must be permitted to acknowledge, with equal candour, that there are parts with which we cannot agree at all. We refer not to his attacks upon "the Diurnal Press," a periphrasis for the journal now before the reader. Mr. BLAND, like any other citizen, is of course at perfect liberty to form his own opinion, and to give that opinion utterance, as to the way in which the conductors of the Press, diurnal or hebdomadal, discharge the duties of their vocation. But then, on the other hand, the conductors of the Press are also at liberty to take Mr. BLAND's opinion at their own appraisement. Exercising this liberty, we have only to say, concerning the honorable gentleman's invective against ourselves, that whatever else it may be worth, we do not think it worth our further notice.

We by no means agree with the honorable member's notion, that the result of the election proves that his peculiar views respecting the exportation, &c., for the importation, &c., "are gaining ground in the mind of the community." We believe that his redoubtable "CROTCHET" had as much to do with the state of the poll as had the cut of his coat or the colour of his horse. Indeed, he himself, on further reflection, would seem to have believed so too. For although in one part of his speech he declares that his peculiar views are "now becoming of *universal adoption*," in a subsequent part he admits that "these views are *unpalatable to many*, no doubt," opposed "by the arguments of some of his private friends, and perhaps injurious to his private interests." The Crotchet, although a very odd one, is withal quite harmless; and its only influence upon the electors appears to have been the provocation of a good-humoured laugh.

Neither can we agree with our honorable representative, that the colony is reduced to a state of "wretched pauperism, which can scarcely be contemplated without despair by the reflecting heart." On the contrary, judging from all the criteria by which the financial position of a people is usually estimated, and which, as in duty bound, we have carefully studied, we are of opinion that the colony is in a sound, healthy, and improving condition. There is no speculation, but there is steady industry; there is little or no rapid fortune-making, but there are few or no dishonoured bills. In short, the country is a good way off from ruin, and may hold up its head, and look for better days.

Mr. BLAND plumes himself on a multitude of converts. He thinks there are unmistakable indications of a great and progressive change of opinion amongst the colonists respecting the exportation of capital for the importation of labour. Here, also, we are not prepared to agree with him. What he calls change, we think no change at all. Intelligent men are of opinion now, and have always been of opinion, that the colony has paid more than its share of the expenses of immigration; that to that extent the colony has been wronged and injured; and that every practicable means ought to be employed to induce the authorities at home to redress the grievance. Happily, a change *has* taken place, and is likely to take place more and more, on this question, amongst intelligent men in the mother country. What influence Mr. BLAND's speeches and publications may have had in propagating sounder views in that quarter, we cannot presume to judge. We give him the credit, however, of having laboured hard, and laboured long, in prosecution of that desirable object.

On the question, as we have now stated it, we have never differed with Mr. BLAND. The point upon which we have differed, and still differ, is as to the *extent of injury* resulting from the importation of labour at the colonial expense. Here it is that, in his hands, a sound proposition becomes distorted into a ludicrous whim. He maintains that the system must necessarily ruin any country in which it is tolerated, and that this country has been actually ruined by it. We cannot assent to either of these positions, and we have shown, by a variety of arguments and illustrations, drawn from analogies and from facts, wherein they are fallacious and frivolous. We shall not go over the ground again; but we beg to offer one more illustration.

If we understand Mr. BLAND's theory aright, it is this: that the exportation of capital for the importation of labour is not compensated by adequate returns, and is therefore a wasteful, extravagant, and pernicious waste of money. Let us consult Mr. MEREWETHER.

According to the last Immigration Report, the sum total expended by the colony in the conveyance of immigrants from the United Kingdom, during the eleven years from 1st January, 1838, to 31st December, 1848, was, in round figures, £975,000; and the total number of persons introduced by that outlay was 60,614, averaging about £16 per head.

Now let us consult Mr. LITHGOW. According to the annual revenue returns, the amount of duties paid, during the same eleven years, for the importation of spirits and tobacco, was as under:—

On imported spirits....	£1,210,000
On imported tobacco ..	515,000
Total........	£1,725,000
Paid for Immigration ..	975,000
Difference........	£ 750,000

We may be reminded that the money paid for these duties was paid in the colony, while the money paid for immigrants was sent away. But the money paid for the spirits and tobacco themselves was sent away also. The latter was a dead loss, and something worse than a dead loss. When the commodities were consumed, there was nothing to show for the money, except that fearful catalogue of moral and pecuniary calamities in which intemperance records its diabolical exploits. For the money spent on immigration, on the contrary, something visible, and tangible, and useful remains. We have 60,000 human beings; industrous fathers, thrifty mothers, and hopeful children. We have a reduction of wages, an increase of exportable commodities, an augmented revenue, with all the other benefits which, in young countries, accrue from a growth of population. And we put it to Mr. BLAND's own computation of profit and loss, whether, in the long course of eleven years, the population so introduced has or has not repaid the £16 per head set down as its first cost. And we put it to his common sense, whether the Exportation of Capital for the Importation of Labour is not a theme less worthy of his patriotic ire than the Exportation of Capital for the Importation of Rum.

EXTENDED CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the Conditional Pardons granted to the undermentioned persons have been so far enlarged, as to enable the holders to proceed to any part of the world except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz.:—Christopher Breedon, Albion 1; Francis Henry Jermain, England 2.

LICENSE TO RECTIFY SPIRITS.—Mr. George Evans has obtained a license to rectify and compound spirits, in conformity with the 6th section of the Act of Council, 13th Victoria, No. 27.

ERRATUM.—In the article in yesterday's *Herald*, "On the best Means of obtaining a Supply of Water for Sydney," in the last line but one, for "*promising*," read unpromising.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

IN RE THOMAS WALKER.

IN the matter of the application for the certificate of Thomas Walker, the Chief Commissioner gave judgment as follows;—

This application was opposed by Francis Mowatt, who is absent from the colony, by his attorneys, on six different grounds, one of which, namely the 5th, was abandoned in the course of the hearing.

The first objection is, that the conduct of the insolvent, as well before as after his insolvency, was such as to disentitle him to such certificate under the 17th section of 5 Victoria, No. 17. It was held by the Judges, in the case of Sparke, that an additional discretionary power was conferred on the Commissioner by that clause, calculated to meet such cases not included in the other clauses amongst the varied shades of misconduct characterising impropriety of dealing by traders, which it would have been impossible to describe in terms. I have attended to the evidence of the witnesses that have been called in support of the opposition filed, and read the letters of Mr. M'Gaa and Mr. Walker, particularly that of the 30th September, 1844, relied upon as holding out false hopes, and can see nothing that would authorise the withholding the certificate on the first ground.

As to the second objection in support of it, the proof adduced is that he never inserted in his schedule the interest he might claim in the firm of W. Walker and Co. But it is clear from the correspondence that took place since September, 1845, up to a late period, that Mr. Mowatt, through his attorneys, was well aware of the interest he had in that partnership; and it is clear that the insolvent never intended to mislead or deceive them, but that he fully disclosed the state of his affairs. It is also urged that if he had inserted that interest in his schedule, the Judge would not have accepted his surrender, as he would have shown himself solvent. I doubt that position, as I presume that he could have shown the Judge what he has shown in his examination, that the firm have debts due to them exceeding £300,000, which are bad and doubtful, and which could not be got in; and that, in fact, no assets are available to him from them. If anything should be realized from this source, Mr. Mowatt would have the benefit of it; but this is no reason for withholding his certificate.

As to the 3rd and 4th objection, that he gave a creditor a preference, it seems that in 1843 he realised all his property, to the amount of £7000 or £8000, which he invested in the firm of W. Walker and Co., of which he was a member. But he was not indebted to the firm: therefore he has not infringed the Act, as this was not a payment to a creditor, but an investment in his firm, from which firm it seems a large sum of money had been taken previously to pay Mr. Mowatt.

There is nothing in the 6th objection, in my opinion, to authorise the withholding or suspending the certificate, inasmuch as it is not shown that the creditor was put to any vexatious or unjustifiable expense by the defence to the action on the bond in 1843, or that such defence was carried on by his directions; but, on the contrary, it is shown that he always said he would make no defence.

The only circumstance in this case which could at all indicate any impropriety of conduct which could call upon me to adjudicate, under the 17th section, is that of having realised property to the amount of about £7000, and invested that sum in the firm of W. Walker and Co., by that means securing it against Mowatt's claim. But when we look at the manner in which this debt of Mowatt's, of £13,250, was contracted, in 1837, and that the insolvent up to 1843 had paid, in principal and interest, £11,500 towards the payment of the bond—that he has not received from the property, purchased in 1837, one shilling of the £11,500—and that at the time he made this investment in the firm of W. Walker and Co., the exigencies of that firm required that assistance,—I think that he was not bound to keep property for the security of Mr. Mowatt's bond, and that there was a reasonable expectation that by the investment of £7000 the firm would be enabled to give time to their debtors, and thereby save some of the £300,000 that was then in jeopardy.

Although Mr. Mowatt has received more than double the present value of the property sold to the insolvent, or the value of it, in 1843, there is no doubt he would have been entitled to the full value stipulated for in his bond; but the insolvent ought not to be deprived of his certificate in consequence of the very great depreciation of property, and the losses he has sustained by the failure of others, and which arises from no misconduct on his part that I can discover.

It appears to me that all the grounds of opposition have failed, and that the insolvent ought to have his certificate.

MEETING THIS DAY.

In the estate of Thomas Hovenden, a special meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Lydia Erskine, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Kirkman, a first meeting, at half-past 11.

In the estate of John Williams, William Branch, and Michael Lenehan, certificate meetings, at noon.

PROCLAMATION ON THE PASSENGERS' ACT.

(From the Supplement to the Government Gazette of December 21.)

BY His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the twelfth and thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels*, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor of any of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, by any Proclamation to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose (which shall take effect from the issuing thereof,) to declare the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Passengers from such Possession to any other place whatsoever, shall be computed for the purposes of the said Act, and to substitute for the articles of food and provisions specified in the said Act, such other articles of food and provisions as shall be a full equivalent or the same; and also to declare what medicines, medical instruments, and other matters shall be deemed necessary for the medical treatment of the passengers during such colonial voyage: Now, therefore, I, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, the Governor aforesaid, by this my Proclamation, issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying passengers from New South Wales to the places hereinafter enumerated shall be computed, for the purposes of the said recited Act, that is to say:—

To New Zealand............	20 days
South Australia	25 ,,
Western Australia	40 ,,
New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Fejee Islands.	40 ,,
Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands	50 ,,
Sandwich Islands	70 ,,
Mauritius or Bourbon	70 ,,
Batavia or Singapore......	70 ,,
West Coast of America south of the Equator	70 ,,
West Coast of America north of the Equator	90 ,,
East Coast of America	130 ,,
Manila	80 ,,
Cape of Good Hope	100 ,,
Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay	100 ,,
Ceylon	100 ,,
China	100 ,,
Great Britain or France ..	140 ,,

And I do hereby further declare, that in addition to and irrespective of any provisions of their own, which any passengers may have on board, the master of every such ship shall make to each passenger during the voyage, including the time of detention, if any, at any port or place before the termination of such voyage, the following issues of pure water, and sweet and wholesome provisions, being in accordance with the dietary scale fixed in the said recited Act, (that is to say,) of water at least three quarts daily, and of provisions after the rate per week of two and a half pounds of bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to what is usually called navy biscuit, one pound of wheaten flour, five pounds of oatmeal, two pounds of rice, two ounces of tea, half a pound of sugar, and half a pound molasses: Provided always, that such issues of provisions shall be made in advance, and not less often than twice a week, the first of such issues to be made on the day of embarkation: Provided also, that potatoes, when good and sound, may be substituted for either the oatmeal or rice, in the proportion of five pounds of potatoes to one pound of oatmeal or rice.

And lastly, I do hereby further declare, that the medicines, medical instruments, and other matters necessary for the medical treatment of the passengers during any such voyage, shall be as follows, namely:—

MEDICINES.

For every fifty statute adults, and in like proportion for any greater or less number.

	lbs.	ozs.
Acet. Colchici	0	0¼
Acid. Acet. Concent	0	4
Acid Citric	0	1
Acid Hydrocyanic (Ph Lond.) (carefully marked *Poison*)	0	0¼
Acid Nitric	0	2
Acid Muriat............	0	2
Acid Sulphur	0	4
Acid Tartar............	0	6
Ammon. Carb............	0	1
Ammon. Muriat............	0	8
Amylum............	1	0
Antimon. Tart............	0	0¼
Argenti Nitras............	0	0¼
Bals. Copaiba	0	4
Calx Recens	0	8
Camphor	0	3
Cerat. Alb.	1	0
,, Calaminæ............	0	4
,, Resinæ	0	4
Conf. Sennæ	0	8
Cupr. Sulph............	0	0½
Emplas Lyttæ	0	3
,, Plumbi	0	1½
,, Resinæ	0	1
Ext. Coloc. Comp.	0	2
,, Conii	0	0½
,, Hyoscyam	0	0½
,, Opii. Colat.	0	0¼
Ferri Sulph.	0	1
Gentian. Rad. Incis........	0	2
Hydrarg. Submur.	0	0½
,, Ozmuriat.	0	0¼
Hodriodate Potass	0	0¼
Liniment. Saponis	0	4
Liquor. Ammon. Pur.	0	4
,, Arsenical	0	0½
,, Plumbi Acet.	0	2
Magnesiæ Sulph.	21	0
,, Ustæ............	0	2
Morphii Acetat............	0	0¼
Ol Lini. Sem.	0	4
,, Menth. Pip.	0	0½
,, Olivæ	1	0
,, Ricini Opt.	3	0
,, Terebinth	0	4
,, Tiglium Croton	0	0¼
Pil. Hydrg.	0	1½
,, Submur. Comp.	0	0½
Plumbi Superacet.	0	1
Pulv. Acaciæ Gummi	0	10
,, Aloes Socot.	0	0½
,, Aluminis	0	4
,, Antimonialis	0	0¼
,, Cretæ Comp.	0	8½
,, ,, Prep.	0	4
,, Gambogiæ	0	0½
,, Ipecac. Comp.	0	2
,, Jalapæ	0	8
,, Ipecac.	0	2
Pulvi Kino. Comp.	0	0½
,, Opii	0	0¼
,, Potassæ Nitrat........	0	8
,, ,, Supertart.	0	3
,, Rhæi Ind	0	4
,, Scammonii	0	0¼
,, Scillæ	0	0¼
,, Secale Cornutum........	0	0¼
,, Sodæ Baracis	0	0¼
Quininæ Sulph............	0	0¼
Saponis Dur............	0	6
Sennæ Fol............	0	8
Sodæ Carbon	0	8
Sodæ Tart............	0	4
Sp. Ether Comp.	0	2
,, Nit.	0	2
,, Ammon. Arom............	0	2
,, Vini Rect.	0	4
Sulph. Sublim	1	8
Tinct. Digitalis............	0	1
,, Ferri Muriat	0	0½
,, Hyosciam	0	2
,, Opii	0	2
,, Rhæi	0	8
,, Sennæ	0	8
Unguent Hyd. Fort.	0	2
,, Nitrat	0	0½
,, Sulphur	1	0
Vin. Sem. Colchici	0	1
Zinci Sulphat. Purif.	0	1
Lard	0	8
Linseed Meal............	4	0
Lint, best	1	0
Tow, common	1½	0
,, fine	1½	0

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

1 Yd. Emp. Resinæ Exten. ..
1 Male Syringe ....
1 Female ditto ....
1 Minum Measure .. ..
1 2 oz. Graduate Glass Measure ....
1 Bolus Knife ....
1½ Doz. Assorted Phials . ..
½ Gross Phial Corks ....
3 Yds. Flannel ....
3 Yds. Calico ....
} Two Sets only of these articles for each Ship.

2 Sponges ....
1 Bed Pan ....
1 Paper of Pins ....
2 Pieces of Filleting for Bandages (Bleeding) ....
2 Trusses for Hernia (right and left)...............
1 Paper Pill Boxes ....
3 Gallipots ....
1 Set of Splints ....
1 Enema Apparatus.........
1 Bleeding Porringer ....
1 Set Copper Scales and Weights.... ....
} 2 Sets only of these articles for each ship.

1 Mortar .. ..
1 Funnel ....
1 Spatula ....
1 Pair of Scissors...........
2 Skins of Leather ....
1 Tin Bath for children ......
1 Pill Tile ....
} 1 Set only of these articles for each ship.

A Case of Amputating Instruments.
1 Case of Lancets, six in number.
1 Pocket Surgical Dressing Case.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every fifty statute adults, and in like proportion for any greater or less number.

	lbs.
Oatmeal	34
Arrowroot	14
Scotch Barley	28
Sago	75
Preserved Meat, in Tins	16
,, Mutton, ditto	15
Lime Juice ....200 pints	
Sugar	150
Port Wine ....12 Bottles	
Sherry............ 6 ditto	
Porter .... 20 Dozen	
Brandy ....2½ Gallons	
Rum ....2½ ditto	
Vinegar ....5 ditto	
Preserved Milk ....60 Tins	
Sir William Burnett's Chloride of Zinc....2 Gallons	
Chloride of Lime	28
Marine Soap	112

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) CHS. A. FITZ ROY.

By His Excellency's command,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[A lengthy abstract of the provisions of this Act appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 7th instant.]

POLICE OFFICE.—Mr. Smart, Mr. Sillitoe and Alderman Thurlow are the magistrates on the roster for bench duty to-day (Wednesday.)

POSTAGE RATES.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, December 22, 1849.—His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following table of Postage Rates, to be charged under the Act of Council, 13th Vic., No. 38, which comes into operation on the 1st of the ensuing year.

Table of Rates of Postage, under the Postage Act, 13 Vic., No. 38.

INLAND LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ an ounce .... 2 pence
Exceeding ½ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz. 4 ,,
,, 1 ,, ,, 2 ,, 8 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,, 12 ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, 16 ,,

and for every ounce or fraction of an ounce, above four ounces, four-pence additional.

TOWN LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ an ounce ... . 1d.
Exceeding ½ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz. 2 pence
,, 1 ,, ,, 2 ,, 4 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,, 6 ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, 8 ,,

and for every ounce or fraction of an ounce, above four ounces, two-pence additional.

BANKERS' PARCELS, &c.

Bankers' Parcels, Patterns, Prices Current, Writs or Proceedings of Courts of Justice, Legislative Papers, and Periodical Publications, if forwarded without any letter or writing other than the address and the prices of the articles—

Not exceeding 4 ozs .... 2 pence

and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one halfpenny.

SHIP LETTERS.

(In addition to the inland postage.)

Not exceeding ½ an ounce .... 3 pence.
Exceeding ½ oz but not exceeding 1 oz. 6 ,,
,, 1 oz. ,, 2 oz. 12 ,,
,, 2 oz. ,, 3 oz. 18 ,,
,, 3 oz. ,, 4 oz. 24 ,,

and for every ounce or fraction of an ounce above four ounces, sixpence additional.

All ship letters must be prepaid, or they will not be forwarded.

But ship letters received from beyond the seas when sent inland will be liable only, in addition to the sea postage, to the same inland postage as they would have been if prepaid.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Sailors and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service may send and receive letters on their own private concerns under the following Regulations:—

1. The letters must be superscribed with the name of the writer, his description or class in the vessel or regiment, and signed by the officer at the time in command.
2. The weight must not exceed half an ounce.
3. Letters sent by, or addressed to, sailors or soldiers, and posted in the colony in accordance with the foregoing restrictions, will be charged
   If prepaid .. .. 1 penny.
4. If not prepaid they will be charged double the rate of an ordinary letter, unless addressed to parts beyond the colony, in which case they will not be forwarded.
5. Letters sent by or received from sailors or soldiers, and arriving from parts beyond the colony will be charged.
   If prepaid .... 1 penny.
   If not prepaid .... 2 pence.
6. And in every case where sailors' or soldiers' letters are posted not in accordance with the requirements of the Act, they will be treated as ordinary unpaid letters.

NEWSPAPERS.

If sent without cover, or in a cover open at each end, and without any writing or enclosure except the name and address.

For each Newspaper or *Government Gazette*, whether prepaid or not.. 1 penny.

The postage on Newspapers intended for parts beyond the colony *must be prepaid*, otherwise they will be detained.

Newspapers not posted before 3 o'clock, P.M., will be delayed to the succeeding post.

PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES.

Petitions and addresses to her Majesty are exempt from postage.

Members of Council may receive, free of postage, petitions and addresses to Her Majesty and His Excellency the Governor, and petitions addressed to either the Executive or Legislative Council, if not exceeding 32 ounces in weight, and sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides.

It will be observed that all letters not prepaid will be liable to double postage, but in order to facilitate the pre-payment, stamps have been prepared, and will be sold to the public at every Post Office, Sub-Office, and receiving House, at the following rates:—

Penny Stamps............ 1d. each.
Two-penny Stamps ...... 2d. ,,
Three-penny Stamps ...... 3d. ,,

Or wholesale at the following prices:—

PENNY STAMPS.

25 for	2s.
50 ,, ...	4s.
75 ,, ...	6s.
100 ,, ...	8s.

TWO-PENNY STAMPS.

25 for	4s.
50 ,, ...	8s.
75 ,, ...	12s.
100 ,, ...	16s.

THREE-PENNY STAMPS.

25 for	6s.
50 ,, ...	12s.
75 ,, ...	18s.
100 ,, ...	24s.

Letters having stamps equal to the rates of postage, pass free of all other postage, but where the value of the stamps is less than the postage, they will be charged double the amount of such difference. The stamps are to be placed on front of the letter above the superscription.

Letters must be posted half an hour previous to the time fixed for despatch of the mails; but late letters will be received to within a quarter of an hour upon payment of a fee of 6d. each letter.

Letters will be registered and receipts given upon payment of a fee of 6d. each letter. The Post Office will not be responsible for such letters, but every caution shall be adopted to prevent loss by entering them upon the letter bills, and obtaining receipts for them upon delivery. Parties are however advised to cut notes or drafts in halves and send them by different posts.

Letter carriers will deliver within the limits of Sydney twice in each day, starting from the General Post Office at 9 A.M and 2 P.M., and any letter carrier delivering letters in the street, or loitering whilst on delivery, will be dismissed.

Private letter boxes will be provided for merchants and others, and their letters delivered at a separate window upon payment of one guinea per annum.

The General Post Office will be open to the Public from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. except for half an hour for the despatch of the country mails, namely from half-past 4 to 5 P.M.

No hackney carriages shall stand, or ply for hire, nor shall any hawker, newsvender, or idle or disorderly person stop or loiter opposite the General Post Office, under a penalty of £5.

The Country Offices will be open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except when Mails arrive at a later hour; in which case, the Office will be open for half an hour after such arrival, but not later than 8 P.M.

Receiving Houses will be established at the following places within the limits of the City of Sydney, for all stamped and unpaid letters and newspapers. These Offices will be visited at 1 P.M. and 4 P.M., and all letters and newspapers posted there will be brought to the General Post Office for distribution, viz.:—

At Mr. Alder's, Parramatta-street, nearly opposite to the road leading to Redfern.
At Mr. Row's, corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.
At Mr. Taylor's, South Head Road, nearly opposite to Darlinghurst Court House.
At Mr. Read's, Toy Bazaar, Elizabeth-street.
At Mr. F. Mitchell's, opposite the Queen's Wharf; and
At Mr. Vaughan's, Miller's Point.

Sub-offices will also be established at the following suburbs, where all letters and newspapers will be forwarded for distribution, and at which offices all stamped and unpaid letters can be posted, but no newspaper or letter can be prepaid in money, viz.:—

Balmain, St. Leonards, Paddington, Newtown, and Longbottom.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The following is an abstract of the Act of the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to amend the laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation." The provisions are so important, that they must enlist the attention of all connected with the commercial and maritime interests.

Clause 1 repeals the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 88. "An Act for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation;" so much of the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 89, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels," as limits the privileges of vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland, as provides, first, that no ship or vessel shall be registered except such as are wholly of the build of some part of the British dominions; second, so much as relates to the disqualification of ships repaired in a foreign country; third, so much as prevents British ships which have been captured by or sold to foreigners, from being entitled to be registered as British ships, if becoming again the property of British subjects; also so much of the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 93, as provides that no goods shall be imported into or exported from, any of the British possessions in America, by sea, from, or to, any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into, or from the several ports, denominated free ports; also so much as provides for the limitation of the privileges allowed to foreign ships by the law of navigation in respect of importations into the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America; and so much as provides that no vessel shall be admitted to be a British vessel on any of the inland waters or lakes of America, except such as shall have been built at some place within the British dominions, and shall not have been repaired beyond a certain extent in any foreign place; also so much of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 86, as prohibits the importation of produce from the whale-fisheries, which shall have been cleared out regularly at some foreign port, or also prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places eastward of the same, to the Straits of Magellan; also so much of 7 and 8 Vic., c. 112, as provides that the master and owner of every ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, of the burden of 80 tons and upwards, (excepting pleasure yachts,) shall have on board one apprentice, or more, in proportion to the admeasurement of the vessel; also an Act, (37 Geo. III., c. 117,) intituled "An Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with His Majesty; also so much of the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 80, as enacts that no Asiatic sailors, Lascars, or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the charter of the East India Company, shall at any time be deemed or taken to be British seamen, within the meaning of any Act of Parliament relating to the navigation of British ships by subjects of Her Majesty; also so much of the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 77, as relates to the regulation of duties and drawbacks; also the Act 5 George IV. c. 1, entitled "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain Order in Council, for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels," &c., &c.; also so much of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 90, as empowers Her Majesty in Council in certain cases, to direct that additional duties shall be levied on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, or upon goods imported in the ships of foreign countries, or to prohibit the importation of manufactured articles the produce of foreign countries; also so much of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 14, as enables Her Majesty, under certain circumstances, to prohibit the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, from the dominions of certain foreign powers.

Clauses 2, 3, and 4, provide that coasting vessels of the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man—coasters trading with the Channel Islands, or coasters trading in any of the British Possessions shall be British ships, and that no other vessels in such trade shall carry British goods or passengers.

Clause 5 enacts, That on petition from the Legislative authority in any British colony, or on the joint petition of any two Legislatures of British Possessions. Her Majesty in Council, may regulate the coasting trade of such colonies as to Her may seem meet.

Clause 6. That it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India, in Council, to make any regulations authorizing or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from any part of the Possessions of the East India Company to another, other than in British ships, subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary—such regulations to be submitted to the ordinary supervisions of Parliament, &c., &c.

Clause 7. That no ship shall be admitted to be a British ship unless she be registered as such, and navigated to every part of the world by a British master and a crew composed at least of three-fourths of British seamen, or of trading with or between the Channel Islands, the whole of the crew to be British seamen, provided that if the due complement of British seamen be not procurable, or that any portion of them be destroyed in any vessel, reducing the proportions below three-fourths, on proof to the Collector or Comptroller of Customs of any port, such ship shall be taken to be duly navigated, and also, that in all ships not required to be wholly navigated by British seamen—one British seaman to every twenty tons, shall be deemed sufficient.

Clause 8. That no persons shall be considered British seamen, or qualified to act as masters of British vessels, save "natural born subjects of Her Majesty, persons legally naturalized, Asiatic sailors or Lascars, being natives of the possessions of the East India Company, and under the government of Her Majesty or the said Company, and persons who have served on board of any of Her Majesty's ships for the space of three years.

Clause 9. That Her Majesty may by proclamation alter the proportion of British seamen required by the Act for navigating British vessels.

Clause 10. That in case of certain prohibitions and restrictions on British ships at foreign ports, Her Majesty may impose such prohibitions and restrictions on the ships of such foreign countries, as she shall deem fit, and which shall place such ships on the same footing in British ports as that on which British ships are placed in the ports of such countries.

Clause 11. That Her Majesty, in Council, may impose additional duties of tonnage in case that British ships are either directly or indirectly subjected in any foreign country to any duties or charges of any sort from which the natural vessels of such country are exempt, or that duties are imposed on any articles imported or exported in British vessels, which are not imposed on similar commodities imported or exported in national vessels, or in all cases of undue preference either to national or other foreign vessels over British vessels.

Clause 12. That such order in Council (implied in the last clause) may specify what ships are to be considered as ships of the country or countries to which such order applies; and all ships answering the descriptions shall be considered to be the ships of such countries for the purposes of the order.

Clause 13. That Her Majesty may revoke any order.

Clause 14. That all orders be published in the *London Gazette* and laid before Parliament.

Clause 15. That if any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise contrary to the provisions of this Act, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship forfeit and pay the sum of £100.

Clause 16. That all penalties under the Act to be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in like manner, as under the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 87, "An Act for the Prevention of Smuggling."

Clause 17. That all persons, natural born subjects of Her Majesty, as duly naturalized in Great Britain or any of the British Possessions are duly qualified owners or part owners of British registered vessels.

Clause 18. Merely enacts the form of the Certificate of Registry.

Clause 19. Provides the form of declaration by the owner or owners of any vessel previous to registry.

Clause 20. Enacts, That all vessels under 15 tons burthen, wholly owned and navigated by British subjects, although not registered as British ships, shall be admitted to be British vessels in the rivers and upon the coasts of the United Kingdom or of the British Possessions abroad, and not proceeding over sea, except within the limits of the respective Colonial Governments within which the managing owners of such vessels respectively reside, and that all vessels not exceeding 30 tons, employed in the Newfoundland fishery, shall be equally exempt.

Clause 21. The act to come into operation on the 1st January, 1850.

Clause 22. That the Act may be amended or repealed during the present Session of Parliament.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning *Herald.)*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 18TH TO 24TH DECEMBER, 1849.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WET.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY, 18	3	29·852	29·744	29·721	29·726	69	71	70	69	69	75	68	67	70	76	63	*	S., S.E., E., and Calms.
WEDNESDAY, 19	4	29·644	29·566	29·541	29·605	72	74	71	70	72	76	70	68	72	77	62	0·005	Calms, W., S.E., S. E. by S.
THURSDAY, 20	5	29·703	29·696	29·683	29·706	66	69	68	68	66	68	67	67	67	69	65	....	S. by E., S.E., to E.
FRIDAY, 21	6	29·709	29·634	29·702	29·711	70	82	74	71	71	83	73	67	76	85	65	....	Calm, N.W., N., S.
SATURDAY, 22	7	29·708	29·602	29·590	29·573	72	73	71	70	74	73	70	71	64	76	66	....	Calm, S. by E., N.E., N.
SUNDAY, 23	☾ 6·45 A.M.	29·494	29·595	29·743	29·823	74	70	66	68	71	70	64	64	65	74	62	0·04	W.N.W., S., S. by E., S.
MONDAY, 24	9	29·944	29·932	29·914	29·921	64	67	67	67	63	69	66	66	66	70	67	0·06	Calm, S.E., E.S.E., E.

* Inappreciable quantities.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 18.—Morning, calm and mild, atmosphere damp; some small rain about 9 o'clock; clouds hung about early, but cleared off A.M.; afterwards bright delightful weather, pleasantly fresh breezes from south-east and by east. Night, calm, passing clouds.

Wednesday, 19.—Morning, calm, and very close muggy atmosphere; clouds hung low, and occasional warm rains between 7 and 10 o'clock; middle and latter parts light and moderate south-easterly breezes; clouds continued with a dense dirty aspect all day; some trifling spitting of rain at times in the evening.

Thursday, 20.—Pleasant breezes from southward early part, thickly clouded, and so continued to be all this day; cool and very agreeable weather, moderate breezes middle and latter parts from south-east and by east.

Friday, 21.—Morning, calm and very sultry; not a cloud in the sky; towards noon began to blow rather strong from north-west by north, and veered to almost due north by 5 o'clock, and increased in strength; atmosphere oppressively hot, with much moisture; no clouds until after sunset; between 7 and 8 frequent lightning in the north, scud came over from southward, and about half-past 8 began to blow fresh from south, and rose to pretty brisk gales.

Saturday, 22.—Morning, calm and sunny; before noon wind sprang up from northward, and blew very strong all day; dull dense atmosphere, muggy unhealthy weather; during the fore-night wind got to west of north, and after 2 o'clock came on to blow in heavy gales from north-west and by west quite warm and relaxing.

Sunday, 23.—Morning, atmosphere dull and thick; north-west wind gradually sunk before 8 o'clock A.M.; at quarter-past 8, south wind arose and blew hard fore and middle parts, got a point or two east of south, and increased to very strong gales during the afternoon; sky heavily charged with cumulo-streaks greater part of the day; wind moderated early part night, and some light warm rains fell at intervals.

Monday, 24.—Calm, and some delightful refreshing showers from daybreak until about 8 o'clock; then clouds broke up and rapidly cleared away; clear delightful weather latter part of the day, with gentle pleasant breezes from south-east and by east.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Brown Stout, Colonial Beef; at the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, Unclaimed Packages, and Condemned Stores.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, the Equity of Redemption to various Landed Properties.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that a Writ has been returned to His Excellency, certifying the return of William Bland, Esquire, to serve as a Member of the Legislative Council for the Electoral District of Sydney, in the room of Robert Lowe, Esquire, resigned, during the continuance of the present Council.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.—On Monday afternoon, as a horse and cart, driven by John Graham, son of Mr. Graham, Kent-street, baker, was proceeding along Clarence-street, the horse suddenly took fright, started off at full speed, ran against the wall of the old Military Barracks, and precipitated the lad with great violence to the ground, inflicting a rather severe wound upon his chin, and forcing out two or three of his teeth. Providentially no bones were broken, nor is there any probability of any thing serious resulting from the accident.—About noon on Monday, Serjeant Darley, of the Sydney Police, apprehended a man named Thomas Newcombe, on suspicion of having entered and robbed the residence of Dr. M'Intosh, Horbury Terrace, stealing therefrom

a quantity of cutlery which had been previously found at Soldiers' Point.—On Monday afternoon, J. S. Jones, of Pitt-street, tailor, gave a woman named Chandler into the custody of the police for having, on the 9th instant, stolen from under the bed of a lodger the sum of 40s. in silver: a portion of the money was found in a chimney, and the prisoner offered to make good the deficiency.—On Monday evening, John Wilson, a seaman, gave Elizabeth Walsh, a common prostitute, into the custody of Serjeant M'Gee, of the Sydney Police, on a charge of having robbed him of a silk handkerchief while in her company at Bray's public-house, George-street.—About ten o'clock on Monday night, during the absence of the inmates, the premises of a person named Williams, residing in Bridge-street, were burglariously entered, by forcing open the back door. The furniture, wearing apparel, &c., were tossed in confusion about the house, but there is nothing missing but a few shillings of money from the till.

Crown Lands.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of Crown Lands, within the boundaries of the colony, to act in and for the Police Districts mentioned in connexion with their names respectively:—Broulee, William Campbell, Esq., of Broulee; Newcastle, Charles Boscawen Raneland, Esq., of Glenrock.

Melbourne Gaol.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Evelyn Pitfield Shirley Sturt, Esq., to be Visiting Magistrate of the Gaol at Melbourne.

Liverpool Common.—The undermentioned portions of land, granted as the Liverpool Common is published for general information. At the expiration of one month the deed of grant of the Common will be executed in favour of trustees appointed by His Excellency the Governor, under the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council 11th Victoria, No. 31, intituled, "An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession, and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands, as may be granted as Commons within the said colony; and for other purposes relating thereto." Cumberland.—64. 336 acres, parish of Saint Luke.

Bank of Australia Property.—Mr. William Easey sold yesterday, by order of the Directors of the Bank of Australia, allotment No. 9 of block 14, corner of Queen and Little Collins streets, with the buildings thereon erected, and having various frontages to both streets, at the following prices:—Lot 1, frontage to Queen and Collins streets, £517 14s. 2d.; lot 2, frontage to Queen-street, £275 16s. 8d.; lot 3, frontage to ditto, £408 16s. 8d.; lot 4, frontage to ditto, £378 11s. 8d.; lot 5, frontage to ditto, £337 15s. 10d.; lot 6, frontage to Little Collins-street, £193 15s.; lot 7, frontage to ditto, £203 10s.; lot 8, frontage to a right of way from Little Collins-street, £44 15s. 6d.; lots 9 and 10, frontage to ditto, £148 9s. Portions of allotment No. 1 and No. 20 of block 7, corner of Flinders, Little Flinders, and Russell-streets, lot 5 frontage to Flinders street, £115 10s.; lots 8, 9, and 10, frontage to right of way from Flinders-street, £114; lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, frontage to a right of way from Flinders-street, lot B, £350; lot A, frontage to Russell-street, £152. Collingwood suburban allotments, sections Nos. 82 and 33 at about £30 per acre.—*Melbourne Argus, December* 15.

The second Convict Ship.—The Adelaide, with her prison freight, has arrived! We are, however happy to be able to announce that his Honor the Superintendent has directed the necessary arrangements, by which the vessel, like the Randolph, will proceed forthwith to Sydney, where the prisoners will be disposed of by Sir Charles Fitz Roy. We think it right to avail ourselves of this opportunity of contradicting a most mischievous and unfounded report, circulated for factious purposes by the *Argus*, to the effect that the Adelaide had been despatched by the Secretary of State after his Lordship had received the anti-transportation despatches of Sir Charles Fitz Roy and Mr. La Trobe. Such we can positively declare is not the fact. The despatches referred to did not leave this colony until an advanced period of the month of April, and had not been received at Home up to the date of the order for the shipment of the convicts on board the Adelaide. The last official advices from the office of the Secretary of State are to the 11th August, which contain no acknowledgment of the receipt of the documents in question; and when the proverbial slowness of the ships conveying Government despatches are considered, it can scarcely come within the range of probability that the colonial advices could be received prior to the clearing out of the vessel. The next mail may be expected to bring us the real intelligence, and until then we ought to be cautious in circulating or listening to false alarms.—*Melbourne Herald, December* 15.

Mr. Lyons requests the attention of the public to his sales of this day, Wednesday, commencing at the Mart at half-past ten o'clock, with hogsheads brown stout and colonial beef; at the Hunter's River Steam Company's Wharf, at twelve o'clock, condemned stores, &c. Vide advertisement.—*Communicated.*

PARRAMATTA.

December 24.—Treacherous Assault.—William Dennis, a servant at the Female Orphan School, was apprehended by warrant, and brought before Mr. Hardy, Police Magistrate, charged with a violent assault upon Patrick Daveron, a miller, in the employ of J. and W. Byrnes. The prosecutor deposed as follows:—I had been at Mr. Ellison's that evening, in company with a man named Runsford, a fellow-servant; the prisoner was with us at Ellison's public house; I had had something to drink, but was sober, and knew what I was about; at half-past ten o'clock I was returning home in company with Runsford, and when opposite Mr. Mills', Dennis came up to me and struck me a violent blow with a brick-bat; I fell; I have found that my lip was split, and six of my teeth knocked out—two I have at home, and four were lost; I had no dispute with the prisoner. William Runsford, being sworn, confirmed the above statement, and said that the prosecutor fell on receiving the blow, and said, "I am killed;" he was covered with blood; the prisoner ran away as fast as he could—I ran after him, but could not catch him. Dennis being asked if he had anything to say in his defence muttered, out, "It was not me, I was put up to it." He was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions, to be held in February next, for committing a violent assault with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.

Singular Circumstance.—Early on the morning of Sunday last, the ground in George-street was black with flies. The atmosphere was exceedingly hot and sultry; the inhabitants were preparing for an excessively hot day, but about ten o'clock a most invigorating easterly breeze sprung up, and by it the so much needed relief was afforded.

The Village of Burwood.—Several of the influential inhabitants of this place have been for some time past in communication with the Government, in reference to the necessity of the establishment of a post office in the village, and the boon has at length been granted.

The price of maize is fast rising at present, and we think it would be well for the Government to open its stores for sale.

The Progress of Silk Manufactures in France.—Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, from 1650 to 1680, the number of silk looms at Lyons varied from 9000 to 12,000. From 1689 to 1699, a few years after the revocation, they were reduced to 4000. In 1750, under a more tolerant *régime*, the number increased to 12,000. From 1780 to 1788 it was 18,000. The revolution brought down the number to 3500, and under the Empire the number was 12,000. The re-establishment of peace brought the number to 27,000 in 1827, 40,000 in 1835, and 50,000 in 1844. Since then the number has kept up, notwithstanding the late revolution, with this difference, that the town of Lyons has lost a little, whilst the country districts have gained. Independently of the circle of Lyons, there may be reckoned at Nismes, Avignon, Paris, in Picardy, Lorraine, and Flanders, about 20,000 looms for silk stuffs and silk lace, 15,000 for various other kinds of silks, and 20,000 for ribands, giving a total of upwards of 100,000 looms. Estimating at 30 kilogrammes the silk per annum for each loom, and at 3000f. the average obtained from its produce, we shall have an approximative sum of 300 millions for the silk manufacture in France, one half of which is disposed of abroad, and the rest at home.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

(*From the Times, August* 23.)

The Peace Congress is in full vigour at Paris. We will not yield one whit to these talking gentlemen in our sincere and earnest desire for the establishment of peace and tranquillity in every quarter of the habitable world. Did we think such efforts would be of any avail, we would subscribe largely to the maintenance of peace panegyrists, whose duty it should be to wander from country to country and recite the epithets of the meek-eyed goddess. Mr. Hullah's classes should be instructed to chant secular odes in the same direction, and national festivities be established to celebrate the spiking of the last twelve-pounder to be found above ground. We also long for that blissful day when—

No more shall nation against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes,
Nor fields with gleaming steel be covered o'er,
And brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into scythes shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a ploughshare end.

We are well aware that more than one poet of a relaxed imagination has indulged in such dreams as these; but we must be pardoned for doubting if the time have come for putting their suggestions into practice. A short Bill, embodying the aspirations of Pope's Messiah would be a strange addition to the Municipal Statute Book; or an European treaty of the like nature a still stranger supplement to the general law of nations.

These Peace showmen are somewhat shifty in their grounds of arguments. They are ready for their opponents either at black or white. The first thing to be done in discussing the matter is to admit on both sides that "Peace is a fine thing." That done, as the next step, the partisan of the Congress will tell you that peace doctrines are either making way in Europe or they are at a lamentable discount. In the first case there is every reason for persisting in a movement which has already met with so flattering an encouragement; on the second hypothesis, there is a reason the more for vigorous exertion when affairs are in such a desperate state. Thus facts are bent to meet the views of the peace-mongers, or rather, they proceed with a noble contempt of the facts before their faces. It may be asked why, since we are agreed upon the advantages of perpetual peace—could it be obtained—should we enter a protest against the proceedings of a party who are at worst but harmless enthusiasts? We answer, they are not harmless, but very mischievous enthusiasts. We find in the first resolution of the Peace Congress the following words:—"As peace alone can secure the moral and material interests of nations, it is the duty of all Governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise between them, and to respect the decisions of the arbitrators whom they may choose." Now, admitting for argument's sake that which it would be madness to admit in earnest, that it were possible to work out in practice the spirit of this most absurd concatenation of words, and that eagles or vultures could be induced to submit to the mild suggestions of a congress of ring-doves, let us see what would be the result as far as we ourselves are concerned. The nations in Europe differing the most from us in social development need but pick a quarrel with us upon any given topic—we will say a colonial one in the east, something about Borneo, for instance—and, according to the terms of the peace-resolution, arbitrators must be called in, a Dutchman and a Spaniard, for example. Should any little difference again arise between England and Gholab Singh, the Czar of Russia might, no doubt, be induced to arbitrate upon the matter. So on with other questions, and not only as far as England is concerned. The Government of every considerable people will be bound to repudiate distinctly a principle which would place the country for whose interests they are bound to act, at the mercy of a knot of foreigners, who would bring nothing to the question but prejudices and interests of their own. "But," say the members of the Congress, "we will have nothing more to do with diplomatists, or military men, or lawyers, or any of the old trades which have made their profit of the misery of mankind. We will have men of letters and science—men whose souls are deep in black-letter chronicles, or wandering amongst the stars for our arbitrators. We will tear these sublime cosmopolites away for a moment from their folios and their spheres, and implore them to throw one pitying glance upon the perturbations of fretful humanity, and they shall be the oracles of the world." Now, with all due respect for literary and scientific notabilities, they are to our apprehension the very worst persons who could be selected for such an office. Have we not in our cellars bales of printed vituperations, the result of the consultations of the German Professors at Frankfort? Would M. Arago be a good arbitrator upon a political question, even with the assistance of a retired senior-proctor from Oxford or Cambridge? We doubt it. Things are better as they are. No good will ever come of setting up a practical falsehood as the standard of conduct for civilized Europe. Such we hold the assertion to be, that a system of arbitration like that suggested by the Congress is possible; or if possible, would be of general advantage. We are, we repeat it, as much in earnest as the most diffuse speaker at the Congress to put a stop to a calamity so fearful as war, but the method proposed would have a tendency to aggravate, and not to allay disputes. We strongly recommend any person who might at first be led astray by the high sounding aspirations of the Congress to sit down, and think over carefully with himself the consequences that would flow from submitting the interests of England to the arbitration of foreign Powers. If half-an-hour's cool reflection upon this point does not cure him of his admiration for the Congress, he is past remedy, and had better set off by the earliest train and enrol himself amongst the wiseacres at Paris.

It is of course needless for us to call attention to the speech delivered by M. Victor Hugo, a report of which will be found in another portion of our columns. It is eloquent, as anything must be that comes from the author of *Notre Dâme*, but contains nearly as many fallacies as words. For example, the speaker was loudly cheered when he stated that as in internal disputes between the various provinces of France the Normans did not now attack the Picardians, nor the people of Lorraine wage war against the Burgundians; and, as in their contest the French provinces submit to the arbitration of "France," so the day is near at hand when European nations, instead of going to war, will argue their differences before the tribunal of an united "Europe." Of course M. Victor Hugo would not fine down his position to a mere squabble about geographical terms, for we should certainly be compelled to admit that Picardy does not *so nomine* levy war against Normandy. We are, however, at a loss to understand how M. Victor Hugo could have the courage to stand up in a room in the Chaussé d'Antin and make such an assertion, when his audience, on sauntering home by the way of the Boulevards, need but have cast their eyes up to the very striking evidence of the manner in which Frenchmen settle their internal disputes. Abstraction made of the cries of the day, was Paris at all in a more peaceful condition last year than at the wildest period of the League or the Fronde?

We notice this particular fallacy of M. Victor Hugo's rather than any other, because it leads us to a very striking feature in the present condition of Europe. The Peace Congress is merely beating the air. Wars of nation against nation are not the evil of the day, but the contests between classes in the same country. Europe is already so much governed by the representatives of tax-payers, that an European war is an affair of improbable occurrence. Even in countries where constitutional government is not understood, the ruling power would be very slow, for its own sake, to impose taxes for purposes of war. Europe has remained at peace, although European society has gone through convulsions in the course of the last five years of which history presents no example since the breaking up of the Roman Empire. We say this is a very remarkable fact, and at the same time it shows pretty strongly of how unpractical and visionary a class the Peace Congress is composed. They are not directing their efforts against the substance, but the shadow—they are prescribing for a particular disease while the patient is dying of its opposite. We are fanatics in the cause of peace, but defend us from the Peace Congress!

SPEECH OF VICTOR HUGO TO THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

Gentlemen,—Many of you have come from the most distant points of the globe, your hearts full of holy and religious feelings. You count in your ranks men of letters, philosophers, ministers of the Christian religion, writers of eminence, and public men justly popular for their talents. You, gentlemen, have wished to adopt Paris as the centre of this meeting, whose sympathies, full of gravity and conviction, do not merely apply to one nation, but to the whole world. You come to add another principle of a still superior—of a more august—kind to those that now direct statesmen, rulers, and legislators. You turn over, as it were, the last page of the Gospel—that page which imposes peace on the children of the same God; and in this capital, which has as yet only decreed fraternity amongst citizens you are about to proclaim the fraternity of men. Welcome, then, to us! Gentlemen, this religious idea, universal peace, all nations bound together in a common bond, the Gospel for their supreme law, mediation substituted for war—this religious idea, I ask you, is it practicable? Can it be realised? Many practical men, many public men grown old in the management of affairs answer in the negative. But I answer with you, and I answer without hesitation, Yes, ("bravo, bravo,") and I shall shortly prove it to you. I go still further. I do not merely say it is capable of being put into practice, but I add that it is inevitable, and its execution is only a question of time, and may be hastened or retarded. The law which rules the world cannot be different from the law of God. But the divine law is not one of war—it is peace. (Applause). Men have commenced in conflict, as the creation did in chaos. (Bravo!) Whence do they proceed? From wars—that is evident. But whither do they go? To peace—that is equally evident. When you enunciate those sublime truths, it is quite simple that your assertion should be met by a negative; it is easy to understand that faith is encountered by incredulity; it is evident that in this period of trouble and of dissension the idea of universal peace must surprise and shock, almost like something impossible, and only ideal; it is quite clear that all will talk of Utopias; but for me, who am but an obscure labourer in this great work of the 19th century, I accept this resistance without being astonished or dismayed. Is it possible that you can turn aside your head and shut your eyes, as if in bewilderment, when in the midst of the darkness which as yet envelopes you (Bravo!) you suddenly open the door that lets in the light of the future? Gentlemen, if four centuries ago, at the period when war was made by one district against the other, between cities, and between provinces—if, I say, some one had dared to predict to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, Brittany, to Auvergne, to Provence, to Dauphiny, to Burgundy. A day shall come when you will no longer make wars—a day shall come when you will no longer arm men one against the other—a day shall come when it will no longer be said that the Normans are attacking the Picardians, or that the people of Lorraine are repulsing the Burgundians. You will still have many disputes to settle, interests to contend for, difficulties to resolve; but do you know whom you will select instead of armed men, instead of cavalry and infantry, of cannon, of falconets, lances, pikes, swords? You will select, instead of all this destructive array, a small box of wood, which you will term a ballot box, and from which shall issue—what?—An assembly—an assembly in which you shall all live—an assembly which shall be, as it were, the soul of all—a supreme and popular council, which shall decide, judge, resolve everything—which shall make the sword fall from every hand, and excite the love of justice in every heart—which shall say to each, "Here terminates your right, there commences your duty. Lay down your arms!" (Great applause.) And in that day you will all have one common thought, common interests, a common destiny; you will embrace each other, and recognize each other as children of the same blood, and of the same race; that day you will no longer be hostile tribes, you will be a people; you will no longer be merely Burgundy, Normandy, Brittany, Provence—you will be France! (Bravo!) You will no longer make appeals to war—you will do so to civilization. (Great applause.) If, at the period I speak of, some one had uttered these words, all men of a serious and positive character, all prudent and cautious men, all the great politicians of the period, would have cried out, "What a dreamer! what a fantastic dream! How little this pretended prophet is acquainted with the human heart! What ridiculous folly! what absurdity!" Yet, gentlemen, time has gone on and on, and we find that this dream, this folly, this absurdity, has been realized! (Bravo!) And I insist upon this, that the man who would have dared to utter so sublime a prophecy would have been pronounced a madman for having dared to pry into the designs of the Deity. (Bravo!) Well, then, you at this moment say—and I say it with you,—we who are assembled here, say to France, to England, to Prussia, to Austria, to Spain, to Italy, to Russia, we say to them,—"A day will come when from your hands also the arms they have grasped shall fall. A day will come when war shall appear as impossible, and will be as impossible between Paris and London, between St. Petersburgh and Berlin, between Vienna and Turin, as it is now between Rouen and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia. (Applause.) A day will come when you, France—you, Russia—you, Italy—you, England—you, Germany—all of you, nations of the continent, shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, be blended into a superior unity, and shall constitute an European fraternity, just as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, have been blended into France. A day will come when the only battle-field shall be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and shells shall be replaced by votes by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great Sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. (Applause.) A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in public museums just as an instrument of torture is now (laughter and applause), and people shall be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the united States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their commerce, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the deserts, meliorating creation under the eyes of the Creator, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God.' (Applause.) Nor is it necessary that 400 years shall pass away for that day to come. We live in a rapid period, in the most impetuous current of events and ideas which has ever borne away humanity; and, at the period in which we live a year suffices to do the work of a century. But, French, English, Germans, Russians, Sclaves, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do in order to hasten that great day? To love each other! (Applause.) To love each other is, in this immense labour of pacification, the best manner of aiding God? God desires that this sublime object should be accomplished. And to arrive at it you are yourselves witnesses of what the Deity does on all sides. See what discoveries are every day issuing from human genius—discoveries which all tend to the same object—Peace! What immense progress! What simplification! How nature is allowing herself to be more and more subjugated by man! How she every day becomes still more the handmaid of intellect, and the auxiliary of civilization! How the causes of war vanish with the cause of suffering! How people far separated from each other so lately, now almost touch! How distances become less and less; and this rapid approach, what is it but the commencement of fraternity? (Applause.) Thanks to railroads, Europe will soon be not of more extent than France was in the middle ages. Thanks to steam-ships, we traverse the mighty ocean more easily than the Mediterranean was formerly crossed. Before long men shall traverse the earth as the gods of Homer did the sky, in three paces! But yet a little time, and the electric wire of concord shall encircle the globe and embrace the world. (Great applause.) And here, gentlemen, when I contemplate this vast amount of efforts and of events, all of them marked by the finger of God,—when I regard this sublime object, the well-being of mankind—peace—when I reflect on all that Providence has done in favour of it, and human policy against it, a sad and bitter thought comes to my mind. It results, from a comparison of statistical accounts that the nations of Europe expend each year for the maintenance of armies a sum amounting to 2000 millions of francs, and which, by adding the expense of maintaining establishments of war, amounts to 3000 millions. Add to this the lost produce of the days of work for more than 2,000,000 men—men the healthiest, the most vigorous, the youngest, the chosen of our population—a produce which you will not estimate at less than 1000 millions, and you will be convinced that the standing armies of Europe cost annually more than 4000 millions. Gentlemen, peace has now lasted 32 years, and yet in 32 years the enormous sum of 128,000 million has been expended during that peace on account of war! (Applause.) Suppose that the people of Europe, in place of mistrusting each other, entertaining jealousy of each other, hating each other, had become fast friends—suppose they said that before they were French, or English, or German, they were men, and that if nations form countries, human kind forms a family; and that enormous sum of 128,000 millions, so madly and so vainly spent in consequence of such mistrust, let it be spent in acts of mutual confidence—these 128,000 millions that have been lavished on hatred, let them be given be bestowed on love!—let them be given to peace instead of war—give them to labour, to intelligence, to industry, to commerce, to navigation, to agriculture, to science, to art; and then draw your conclusions. If for the last thirty-two years this enormous sum had been expended in this manner, America in the meantime siding Europe, know you what would have happened? The face of the world would have been changed. Isthmuses would be cut through. Railroads would cover the two continents; the merchant-navy of the globe would have increased a hundred-fold. There would be nowhere barren plains, nor moors, nor marshes. Cities would now be found where there are only deserts. Ports would be sunk where there are now only rocks. Asia would be rescued to civilization; Africa would be rescued to man; abundance would gush forth on every side, from every vein of the earth at the touch of man, like the living stream from the rock beneath the rod of Moses. Misery would be no longer found; and with misery what do you think would disappear? Revolutions. (Great applause.) Yes, the face of the world would be changed! In place of mutually destroying each other, men would pacifically extend themselves over the earth. In place of conspiring for revolution, men would combine to establish colonies! In place of introducing barbarism into civilization civilization would replace barbarism. (Great applause.) You see, gentlemen, in what a state of blindness war has placed nations and rulers. If the 128,000 millions given for the last 32 years by Europe to the war which was not waged had been given to the peace which existed, we positively declare that nothing of what is now passing in Europe would have occurred. The continent in place of being a battle field would have become an universal workshop, and in place of this sad and terrible spectacle of Piedmont prostrated, of the Eternal City given up to the miserable oscillations of human policy, of Venice and noble Hungary struggling heroically, France uneasy, poor, and sombre, misery, mourning, civil war, gloom in the future—in place, I say, of so bad a spectacle, we should have before our eyes hope, joy, benevolence, the efforts of all towards the common good, and we should behold the mysterious ray of universal concord issue forth from civilization. (Great applause.) And this fact is worthy of meditation—that revolutions have been owing to those very precautions against war. All has been done—all this expenditure has been incurred, against an imaginary danger. Misery, which was the only real danger, has by these very means been augmented. We have been fortifying ourselves against a chimerical peril; our eyes have been turned to all sides except to the one where the black spot was visible. We have been looking out for wars when there were none, and we have not seen the revolutions that were coming on. Yet, gentlemen, let us not despair. Let us, on the contrary, hope more enthusiastically than ever. Let us not allow ourselves to be daunted by momentary commotions—convulsions which peradventure are necessary for so mighty a production. Let us not be unjust to the time in which we live—let us not look upon it otherwise than as it is.—It is a prodigious and admirable epoch after all; and the 19th century will be, I do not hesitate to say, the greatest in the page of history. As I stated a few minutes since, all kinds of progress become revealed and manifested almost simultaneously, the one producing the other—the cessation of international animosities, the effacing of frontiers on the map, and of prejudices from the heart—the tendency towards unity, the softening of the manners, the advancement of education, the diminution of penalties, the domination of the most literary languages—all is at work at the same time—political economy, science, industry, philosophy, legislation; and tend to the same object—the creation of happiness and of good-will, that is to say,—and for my own part, it is the object to which I shall always direct myself,—the extinction of misery at home, and the extinction of war abroad. (Great applause.) Yes, the period of revolutions is drawing to a close—that of amelioration commences. The education of people is no longer of the violent kind; it is now assuming the peaceful kind. The time has come when Providence is about to substitute for the disorderly action of the agitator, the religious and quiet energy of the pacificator. Henceforth the object of all great and true policy shall be this,—to cause all nationalities to be recognised, to restore the historic unity of people, and enlist this unity in the cause of the civilization of peace—to enlarge the sphere of civilization, to set a good example to people who are still in a state of barbarism—to substitute the system of arbitration for that of battles—and, in a word, and all is comprised in this—to make justice pronounce the last word that the old world used to pronounce by force. Gentlemen, this is not the first day that mankind are on this providential course. In our, ancient Europe, England made the first step and by her example before us now for ages, she declared to the people "You are free!" France took the second step, and announced to the people "You are sovereigns!" Let us now make the third step, and all simultaneously, France, England, Germany, Italy, Europe, America—let us proclaim to all nations "You are brothers!"

The honorable speaker resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

All fortifications at present in progress are to stop, because of the improvements that have taken place in the foreign musketry, and their necessary adoption in the British army. Hitherto many defensive works have been constructed upon the supposition that 180 or 200 yards embraces the range of musketry. A considerable change in this respect is, of course, necessitated by the acquisition of a range of eight hundred to one thousand yards.

Vast Establishment for Preserving Provisions.—At Nantes is a singular manufacture of preserved dinners, ready cooked (*Conserves Alimentaries*,) prepared by the firm Colin et Comp, Rue de Salorges, No. 9, which sends forth, hermetically sealed, all kinds of provisions, so as to be capable of perfect preservation in all climates, and for any length of time. In one season, at this establishment, 150,000 boxes of green pears, and 800,000 boxes of sardines are preserved; and eight oxen can be cooked at once in a single boiler. Roasting is carried on by heated air, and boiling by steam in a kitchen roofed with glass, after the manner of the Passage d'Orleans, at Paris. The proprietor of the establishment employs in the autumn 800 persons in curing and packing sardines alone; and he monopolises all the green pears brought to market in early summer to supply his wants.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.

(*From the Times, August* 25.)

At the moment when the designs entertained by the leaders of the Hungarian revolution have been defeated, it may not be out of place to consider more fully the origin of this formidable convulsion, and the nature of the relations which have subsisted and must subsist between the kingdom of Hungary and the Austrian Empire. It is acknowledged by the Magyar party in Hungary, and by the warmest champions of Hungarian independence elsewhere, that the concessions made by the Government, immediately after the revolution at Vienna, in March, 1848, which received the Royal assent by the statute of Presburg on the 11th of April following, were sufficiently extensive to satisfy all the demands of the nation, and even to realise the theories of the most advanced reformers. Count Teleki himself states, in his pamphlet, that the mode of election established in Hungary "is not precisely universal suffrage, but it is equivalent to it," and the adoption of the 31 organic laws which were passed by the Diet and accepted by the Crown within three weeks of the fall of Prince Metternich, amounted to a complete revolution in the social and political state of the kingdom. Many of these reforms had long been urgently required and strenuously advocated, and it is to be regretted that they had been so long deferred by the mutual distrust of the Austrian Government and the Hungarian Diet, that when they came at last it was with the vehemence of an inundation, and at a moment when the minds of men throughout Europe were agitated by intense excitement. Passed as these laws were with an eagerness which can only be compared to the unreflecting enthusiasm of the earlier sittings of the French National Assembly of 1789, no one seems to have had time to reflect on their consequences or to appreciate the difficulties of carrying them into execution. The property of the church and a large portion of the rights of landed proprietors were swept away or commuted without any practical means of compensation. Political power was suddenly conferred upon a population wholly devoid of the instruction and experience necessary to the exercise of such rights. Above all, the authority upon which the safety of the empire depended was cut in halves, and the acts of the Sovereign became subject to the policy and the control of two sets of ministers acting in hostility to each other rather than in concert, so that they simultaneously took the most opposite measures, and the Crown itself was alternately invoked as the sanction of a contrary policy. Such a position soon proved untenable, and the effects of it were speedily exemplified in a striking manner. With the utmost prudence and good faith a collision must have occurred between two independent Diets and two Cabinets, both professing to direct the policy and the force of a State whose relations to Europe, and whose military power were still undivided. Suppose the union with Ireland repealed, and an Irish Parliament, with an Irish Cabinet, sitting in Dublin. Every one sees the dead-lock to which the affairs of this country would ere long be brought; yet such a case is faint in comparison with the effect of this duality between Austria and Hungary, for whilst the Cabinet of Vienna continued to direct the general policy of the Empire, the Cabinet of Pesth claimed a positive control over the *forces* by which the dignity and security of the Empire were mainly to be defended.

At the moment when this experiment was tried, the disturbances of Lombardy, the invasion of Charles Albert, and the probability of a French expedition across the Alps, were subjects of vital interest to Austria; and we are in possession of very impartial information from the despatches of the British Ambassador at Vienna, recently published, as to the view taken of them at Pesth. On the 2nd of April, 1848, immediately after the advance of the Sardinian army was known to have taken place, Lord Ponsonby wrote:—"The Hungarians being now content with what has been done for them by the Austrian Government, have offered with eagerness to furnish the Imperial Government with any number of men that can be wished for by that Government. The Crotians, &c., have also offered Count Ficquelmont any number of men for the same service." At that moment the concessions were promised but not made. Just one month later—on the 3rd of May—when the concessions had been made, and certainly not then infringed upon, Lord Ponsonby writes:—"The Hungarians have now recalled the Hungarian troops serving in Italy, as well as those serving in Galicia and Moravia;" and he adds the following remarkable prediction:—"There might be a temptation, perhaps an interest, exposed to the option of the Russian Government, if any of those marked events to which I have alluded should occur, which it might be difficult for the Emperor's Government wholly to disregard. The great object of dread to the Hungarians is the Russian power, and it may perhaps appear that the measures pursued by the Hungarians, tending as they do to a breach with the Austrians, will prove to be the primary means of bringing that Power into Hungary which is the most dreaded by the Hungarian leaders."

These observations, which occur incidentally in the course of the Italian correspondence, are most remarkable at the dates at which they were written. They show upon indisputable evidence that long before the quarrel with the Servians and Croatians had broken out, or before the Imperial Court could be suspected of treachery, the Hungarians attempted to withdraw their armies, or, in other words, to allow Austria to stand alone in Italy against the Lombard insurrection and the expected attack of Sardinia and France; and Lord Ponsonby already saw that the measures of the Hungarians were tending to a breach with the Austrians so certainly that he began to contemplate the probability of the Russian intervention.

The inference to be drawn from these instructive statements is, that within three weeks of the concession to the Hungarians being ratified, there was a faction in that country prepared to turn its recently acquired popular power to the annihilation of Austria, and indirectly to the assistance of Charles Albert and the encouragement of a French invasion of Italy. We do not impute such intentions as these to the majority of the eminent persons who composed at that time the national Cabinet of Hungary, but they were gradually undermined and supplanted by the Radical party, whom from motives of conciliation they had partially taken into office. But we cannot doubt that throughout this revolution Kossuth has succeeded in drawing on the movement from stage to stage, until what began in laudable reforms has ended in all the horrors of rebellion on one side, and foreign intervention on the other.

Austria undoubtedly owes to Hungary and the Croatian provinces a very large portion of that military power which has extended her own sovereignty, and which succeeded in the great conflicts of the last and the present centuries in defending the liberties of Europe against the domination of France. But it is equally true that Hungary owes to her connexion with Austria the share she has taken in these glorious struggles, and the share she may take in the future civilization of Western Europe. Her greatest misfortune has been that shortsighted policy which shut her out from equal and easy communication with the rest of the Empire and of the continent. If she had succeeded in this war of independence, she must either have remained land-locked between hostile nations and jealous tribes, or she must have extended her boundaries by conquest. Austria without Hungary would probably dwindle to a fourth-rate German Power; but Hungary without Austria would resemble the Christian provinces of Turkey more than any European State, and she would be engaged in perpetual hostilities with her jarring provinces and her powerful neighbours, all equally opposed to the martial domination of the Magyars. The progress of civilization, the development of free institutions, the maintenance of peace, and the introduction of capital, which is now comparatively unknown, all require, not a separation by the sword, nor subjugation by the sword, but equitable terms of union based on the real interests of both nations. Forming an essential part of a great empire, the Hungarians have, like the Scotch and Irish, a full right to share in all that power and prosperity can plant around the throne of their Sovereign: reduced to the strict geographical boundaries of their own possessions and to the numbers of the dominant race amongst themselves,—jealous of foreign influence, yet with little enterprise or spirit of improvement at home,—Hungary would play a far less considerable part in the affairs of the world than she has done since her troops have marched under the standards of the Empire, and she would learn too late that the German power she affects to despise was the most important condition of her political influence abroad, and of her advancement in wealth, freedom, and power.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(*From late European Papers*.)

In referring to Lloyd's list from 1793 to 1829, it will be found that the losses in the British merchant service alone, amounted to the average of 557 vessels a year. In 1829 there were 157 ships wrecked on foreign voyages; 284 driven on shore, out of which 221 are ascertained to have been recovered; 21 foundered or sunk; 1 run down; 35 abandoned at sea; 8 upset; 27 missing. There were coasters and colliers 109 wrecked; 297 driven on shore; 67 foundered or sunk; 6 were run down; 13 abandoned; 3 upset; and 16 were missing. During the same year there were of steam vessels 4 wrecked, 4 driven on shore, and 2 were sunk.—We learn that, during the last year, 540 young ladies fainted away on various occasions. More than two hundred of them fell into the arms of young gentlemen; forty were caught by their aunts and grandmothers, and only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor; she, however, picked out a soft place to fall upon, and was providentially received by an ottoman.—A clever Bordelais says—"When fogs impede telegraphic despatches it is impossible for provincials to know whether they are governed by a monarchy, an empire, or a republic."—A correspondent of *Punch*, describing the rage and disappointment of certain travellers at Amiens, who were compelled to pay for refreshments at the railway *table d'hôte*, which they could not get, states that one indignant John Bull expressed his indignation in the following beautiful French: "*Je scritera un lettre a la Times toot sweet que je land a Folkstone*"—Pitt used to say that the two greatest gifts in a representative were—the gift of places, and the gift of the gab.—The Queen Dowager has contributed £420 wanting to complete the dormitory of the London Sailors' Home.—At the coronation of Edward the First, three hundred horses were let loose, to be the property of those who might catch them.—Thirteen hundred pictures were returned to the artists from the Royal Academy this year, for want of room to hang them.—Every fiftieth person in the kingdom is a drunkard; one in every two hundred is a prisoner; and one in every seven hundred inhabits a lunatic asylum.—An old lady, who was very anxious respecting a favourite nephew, a student at Catherine Hall, enquired of his tutor how he conducted himself? "Oh," replied the latter, "very well, indeed, madam, he sticks to Catherine Hall." "Sticks to *Catherine Hall*, does he, the young reprobate," said aunty, "but his father was just like him, always fond of the girls!"—The total number of omnibusses now plying for hire in the metropolis is 3060. The duty, including mileage, averages £9 per month each, or £524,000 per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7000, who pay annually £1750 for their licenses.—Return of the amount paid into the Treasury, in each year for the last five years, for the tax on dogs in England and Wales: Year ending 5th January, 1845, £137,946; 1846, £136,037; 1847, £135,590; 1848, £137,774; 1849, £134,827.—Ireland first possessed a lighthouse in 1768 at Poolpeg, at the entrance of the Dublin river. The Balbriggan light was erected in the following year, that on Clare Island in 1807, and is visible for fifteen miles. Cape Clear and Arran lights were built in 1817. The Skellig Rock Lighthouse was the most expensive of the Irish beacons, costing £41,651.—Judge Norbury was interrupted in his charge to the Jury by the loud braying of a donkey in the street of the assize town. "What's that?" asked his Lordship. Mr. Parsons, with whom his Lordship had just had a fiery flare-up, rose, and gravely assured that it was merely "the echo of the Court."—A monument has been placed in the east side of the north transept of York Minster, to record the munificent charity of Dr. Beckwith, who bequeathed £45,000 to the Cathedral, Yorkshire Museum, the York Charity School, and other laudable objects.—The late W. Denison, MP., died worth £2,000,000, besides his landed estates, which are valued at about £700,000. The principal part of this enormous fortune is settled on Lord Albert Conyngham and his heirs.—In Great Britain there are 102 permanent and 16 temporary barracks, constructed to contain 2626 officers and 57,552 men; and in Ireland there are 98 permanent and 11 temporary barracks, constructed to contain 1638 officers and 33,504 men.—A single female house-fly, in such a season as this, is calculated to produce 20,080,320 eggs.—The flea, grasshopper, and locust leap 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for man.—The facts concentrated in the columnar gleanings of some newspapers are frequently the essense of volumes.—Each leaf of a tree has a colony of insects grazing upon it like oxen in a meadow.—The *Literary Gazette* states that the dealers in spurious champagne buy up old corks belonging to the best class of wines, and stop their trash with them. The Montebello brand is employed at second-hand in vouching for the commonest trash.—The mechanic who is ashamed of his apron, and the farmer who is ashamed of his frock, is himself a shame to his profession.—The *Boston Courier* says "Aaron Burr *died* a Christian," according to the *New York Times*. So much the better for himself. If he had *lived* a Christian, how much better would it have been for the world.—The hotels at Killarney are (July) so crowded at present with visitors, that the drawing rooms and sitting rooms are supplied with stretchers each night, while the Lakes are daily studded with boats containing pleasure parties. People from all parts of the world may be met there at present.—The Huddersfield and Manchester tunnel is more than three miles in length, being the longest in the world—at a depth of 652 feet below the ridge of the hill which it pierces. The tunnel is so perfectly straight that on a clear day one can see through from either end.—While the sexton of Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, was digging the grave for the remains of the late Gideon Dare, he discovered an ear-ring, which on examination proved to be one which belonged to the deceased's former wife, and which was as perfect as on the day it was buried, although it had lain in the grave for upwards of forty-eight years.—As a number of paupers and beggars have been landed in the Isle of Man from Ireland, the governor has issued a proclamation ordering, according to Manx law, that all such persons shall be seized, and that the vessels bringing them shall be detained to be dealt with according to law.—A new mode of advertising has been adopted of late. Illuminated vans are driven at night in the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis.—I loved my wife as much as ever anybody did love a wife—for the first two months I actually wanted to eat her up, and ever since then I have been sorry I didn't.—It appears that of twenty-six gentlemen examined at the Military College, Sandhurst, as to their competency to conform to the conditions recently imposed by the commander in-chief, five only were pronounced qualified to receive commissions.—The Islay Estate has been bought, on account of the Tontine Association, for £500,000. There was no competitor.—The Jews abstain from trading during 66 days of the year, as follows; viz., fifty-two Saturdays; two days, new year; four days, Passover; one day, Black Fast; two days, Pentecost; four days, Tabernacle; one day, White Fast.—The Pacha of Egypt has contracted for the formation of a macadamised road across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and on its completion, omnibuses will ply instead of the uncomfortable carriages which are now employed.—Arthur Trollope, Esq., sub-distributor of stamps at Lincoln, having had his salary cut down from £600 to £130, has resigned.—The annual abstract of the accounts of municipal boroughs in England and Wales shows that the total expenditure for the year ended the 31st August, 1848, in England, was £1,179,065 14s. 9d.; and the receipts £1,154,160 7s. 8d. The receipts in Welsh boroughs amounted to £16,282 17s. 2d., and the expenditure to £16,280 18s. 6d. Madame Sontag is stated to have entered into an engagement with Mr. Lumley for a period of eight months, at the round sum of £12,500. At the end of the opera season she will sing in Edinburgh, Dublin, and the principal towns in the United Kingdom.—Mr. Chadwick says, that having taken the average of one thousand houses for sixteen hours, with an ordinary flow, the whole of the sewerage of the metropolis could be passed through a three feet pipe.—In 1845 there were 153 lighthouses in France.—A considerable quantity of hoops has been imported into Newcastle from Holland.—In the London Bankruptcy Court, recently, a dividend was made on an estate, under a fiat issued in 1799, 50 years ago. The bankrupts were Messrs. Persent and Bodicker, who failed in upwards of half a million. There is scarcely a single creditor surviving.—Bride cake originated in the Roman custom, called Confarreation, of dividing a cake of wheat and barley as a firm alliance between man and wife.—Near the baptismal font in St Andrew's church, Plymouth, is a monument with this inscription:—"Here lies the body of James Vernon, Esq., only *surviving* son of Admiral Vernon—died 25 of July, 1753."—The total number of depositors in Military Savings' Banks on the 31st of March, 1848, was 6365, and the deposit received during the year amounted to £45,885. The amount withdrawn by depositors during the same period was £34,494, and the balance on the 31st of March was £81,579.—At the bottom of a wood, belonging to W. Turton, Esq., of Knowlton, in Flintshire, is a rill of water, which empties itself into the river Dee, and when a person strides across it he is in the kingdom of England and the principality of Wales, in the provinces of Canterbury and York, the dioceses of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry, in the counties of Flint and Salop.—Three Egyptian youths have arrived in Glasgow for the purpose of learning how to build marine steam-engines. One of them will be instructed in Mr. Napier's works in Glasgow, and the other two will be sent to a foundry at Greenock.—A poet asking a gentleman how he approved of his production, "An Ode to Sleep," the latter replied, "You have done such justice to the subject, that it is impossible to read it without feeling its full weight."—"Is your house a warm one?" asked a man in search of a tenement of a landlord. "It ought to be, the painter gave it two coats recently," was the response.—Hunting (remarks the *Berks Advertiser*) assists the exchequer to a greater extent than many would imagine. There are upwards of 200 packs of fox hounds and harriers kept in Great Britain, and upwards of £10,000 per year is paid in taxes by the masters of hounds.—Experience takes very high school wages, but she teaches like no other.—Speaking much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish of words is a niggard in deed.—The lives, liberties, and properties of a civilized people can never be legally secured, except by just laws and impartial governments.—We should give cheerfully and quickly: there is no grace in a benefit that sticks.—Report is a quick traveller, but a very unsafe guide.—The *Advocate* says of the great Martin estate in Galway—"In 1817 the rental, including fisheries amounted to £11,000, which would average only about 13½d. per acre, over the whole property."—An old offender was lately brought before a learned Justice of the Peace. The constable, as a preliminary, informed his worship, that he had in custody John Simmons, *alias* Jones, *alias* Smith. "Very well," said said the magistrate, "I will try the *two women* first; bring in *Alice* Jones."—An Order in Council fixes the salaries of clerks of County Courts (who are not to be paid by fees after the 1st October) at £500 per annum, unless it can be shown by any of them that their average amount of fees has exceeded the sum, in which case the amount of the salary is to be fixed in accordance with such average.—By a recent order of the Pacha of Egypt, all civil officers are required to wear their beards, according to the old Eastern custom; and military officers alone are permitted to appear with shaven faces.—In Cardiganshire only 3000 people out of 68,766 speak English. Double the number of persons now speak Welsh who spoke it in the reign of Elizabeth.—Preparations have commenced for the removal of the celebrated marble arch from the east front of Buckingham Palace. It will be re-erected at the principal entrance to the Home Park at Windsor Castle.—A good method of growing scarlet runners is to plant eight or nine seeds in a circle of eighteen inches diameter, and put a good large pole nine or ten feet long in the centre, and train the beans up to it. These produce more fruit, shadeless, require less ground, and are ornamental.—A person complaining to another of the want of liberty in this country, was answered, "Surely you have liberty to live and do as you like." "Oh yes," rejoined the other, "but I want to have liberty to make others do as I like."—A physician, writing to the *Waterford Mail*, in reference to a mummy found in the guano at Ichaboe, and now exhibited at Waterford, says that it—that is, the mummy—"*speaks* for itself." This beats all the mummies ever heard of.—The friends of the late Mr. Charles Buller have obtained, with Dr. Buckland's permission, the site for a monument in Westminster Abbey—between the tombs of Horner and Warren Hastings;—the monument, consisting of a tablet and bust, is nearly finished.—A punster challenged a sick man's vote at a recent election, on the ground that he was an *ill legal voter.*

Death of Gideon Colquhoun.—We regret to announce the death of Gideon Colquhoun, Esquire, Junior, recently a partner in the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co. Mr. Colquhoun left Bombay in April, 1848, in a delicate state of health; but after a short residence in England his health was completely restored to him. He joined the house of Forbes and Co. early in 1843, and was gazetted out, on the 30th July last. We understand the deceased gentleman had completed arrangements for proceeding to New South Wales, as the Manager of a Bank, when he was cut off at the age of 35.—*Telegraph and Courier, August* 11.

Singular Case of the Advantage of Life Assurance.—A working man was admitted as a member of the Plymouth branch of the Western Provident Association, on the 3rd instant, for a small life assurance. A day or two previous he had met with a slight scratch in his arm, so trifling that no notice was taken of it by himself, or by the medical gentleman who examined, to test his fitness for admission to the society. Some few days afterwards inflammation arose, and from this insignificant cause, within a week this man, before strong and healthy, died. He had made but one month's payment, a mere trifle, to the association, and in return, his widow and family have received by means of the assurance a most timely and important aid.—*Western Times.*

Individual Liberty.—*La Presse* says,—"We read in *Blackstone* the following lines, that we cannot republish without a feeling of pain. The illustrious author of the *Commentaries on the Laws of England* expressed himself in the following terms, a century ago, upon individual or personal liberty in France:—'It is of the last importance to the public that personal liberty should be constantly respected; for, if the magistracy of the nation enjoyed the right of arbitrarily imprisoning individuals in the manner which we see daily practised in France, all other rights and privileges would soon be annihilated.' Every one knows that Blackstone wrote the great work from which we borrow the above quotation towards the middle of last century. Thus it follows that France has been engaged more than 100 years in an useless combat for the most precious of her liberties,—that without which all the rest are nothing. As far back as the thirteenth century the English barons compelled King John to consecrate the rights of the freeman in these terms:—'Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut dessesietur de aliquo libero tenemento suo, vel libertatibus, vel liberis consuetudinibus suis, aut utlagetur, aut exulet, aut aliquo modo destituatur, nec super eum ibimus, ne eum in carcere mittemus, nisi per legale indicium parium suorum vel per legem terrae.' Thus the fatal violence of arbitrary arrest was provided against. Twelve freemen, pronouncing on the liberty of their equal, experience scruples of which the single magistrate is utterly ignorant. As they judge so they will be judged. It is thus that is developed in a nation the great law of mutual dependence, which now constitutes the strength of England."

The Encumbered Estates Commission.—Mr. S. W. Flanagan, nephew of the late Chief Baron Woulffe, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission for Facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland. Mr. Flanagan is a member of the Irish bar, and at present fills the office of Poor-law Inspector. The names of the Commissioners - Baron Richards, Dr. Longfield, and Mr. Hargreave—have not yet appeared in the *Gazette*, but all the necessary preliminary arrangements have been settled. The Chief Commissioner, Baron Richards, is to retain his seat in the Court of Exchequer, but he will not go circuit during the sittings of the commission; and he will only receive a portion of the salary fixed by the act in addition to his income as a judge. Nothing is yet decided as to the time or place for opening the business of the commission.

The New Bishopric of Canada.—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has left England, on the suggestion of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with a view to the promotion ot the Society's objects in Canada, and also to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of another episcopal see in that portion of our colonial possessions. The diocese of Toronto (Canada West) covers an extent of country twice as large as all the dioceses of England put together, containing upwards of 100,000 square miles, with a population of 700,000 souls. There are ninety-seven missionaries in the diocese in connexion with the Propagation Society, as well as many others who are maintained out of various resources. The Bishop of Montreal, who administers also the diocese of Quebec, has earnestly urged upon the Society the need of a division of his diocese, which comprises 200,000 square miles, and a population of 800,000 souls. The clergy at the present time amount to 87, and the proportion of the clergy to the Church of England population, which, eighteen years ago, was rather more than 1 to 1,000, is now as 1 to 500. It is now intended to add another to the two dioceses of which Canada is composed, and a bishop's see will be erected at Quebec as well as at Montreal. It is expected that the first appointment to the new bishopric will be conferred on the Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the diocese of Montreal. The Rev. Mr. Hawkins will return and make his report to the society early in November.

Longevity of Poets.—Wordsworth, though *seventy nine years of age*, was seen lately walking about Gloucester, in apparently good health, and has composed a sonnet on the Exeter Sisters of Mercy.—Tom Moore, who was *seventy* this month, still sips his claret, and admires "a rosy cheek and coral lips."—Rogers, at *eighty-seven*, still runs about to picture sales and routes.—Joanna Baillie is spending her *eightieth* summer at her Hampstead cottage.—De Quincey, after taking opium for *seventy years*, enough to kill a regiment of huzzars, is hobnobbling in "Auld Reekie" with the Professor Wilson; and Walter Savage Landor is still recording, in his *seventy-third year*, the imaginary conversations of the "mighty dead."—Poetry may not be favourable to fat, but it certainly is to long life, in these instances.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 13th instant, at Windsor, by the Rev. Matthew Adam, Mr. W. C. Wilson, to Emily, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gentle, of George-street, Windsor.

SETTLERS VISITING SYDNEY,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF
PURCHASING THEIR YEARLY SUPPLIES.

ARE invited to call and inspect the Stock of the undersigned, which will be found to consist of every article alike suited to the varied wants of a family or the REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATION.

Importing their own goods, and having a resident buyer in England, the greatest attention is paid to their make and quality, and every advantage taken of any favourable change in the home markets, so that purchasers may at all times rely upon having every article of guaranteed fabric, and
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

In addition to previous large importations, they have
JUST RECEIVED,
Ex St. George and Aztec,
83 BALES AND CASES,
Containing, among many others, the following—
Men's moleskin trousers, double and single stitched
Ditto Genoa cord, ditto ditto
Ditto light and dark Valencia and toilinet waistcoats
Shepherds' coats, blue cloth caps
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12 4, blankets
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 disper rugs
Regatta, Scotch twill, and striped shirts
White longcloth ditto
Blue serge ditto, all wool
White lambs-wool and merino vests
Ditto ditto pantaloons and drawers
Brown cotton ditto
Cotton and web braces
Men's brown and coloured cotton half-hose
White and grey calicos and sheetings
&c., &c. &c.

From COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS they merely solicit a call, feeling confident that their prices will bear the fullest comparison.
LARK AND BENNETT,
Importers and General Warehousemen,
10979 467, George-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS.
EX AZTEC.

LARK AND BENNETT beg to direct the attention of families and hotel-keepers to their present stock of the above, just landed, and in excellent preservation, comprising—
Oak, marble, and chintz passage cloths, ¾, 4-4, and 5-4 wide
Ditto ditto, for rooms and lobbies, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 feet ditto
Forming unquestionably the most complete assortment ever imported.
10980 467, George-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the
STOCKTON TWEEDS.
ROBERT FISHER.
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THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the
STOCKTON TWEEDS,
have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of
SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE
on liberal terms.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
10256 Pitt-street.

G. CHISHOLM

CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold

A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

NEW DRESSES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM invites the particular attention of the Ladies to a large assortment of
BOHEMIAN MUSLIN DRESSES,
embroidered in all colours, a very superior article, at
9s. 4½d. THE FULL DRESS,
which is considerably below the English invoice price.
Also,
RICH VELOUR WINDOW CURTAINS,
at 2s. 10½d. per pair.
253, Pitt-street. 8518

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with—
Striped and regatta shirts
Moleskin, duck, and Flushing trousers
Shepherds' coats
Pilot and beaver coats, and every article requisite for the
WOOL SEASON,
at very reduced prices, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S,
8520 Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Summer Clothing of every description at a great reduction, to be had at
519 CHISHOLM'S.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 524, GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA BUILDINGS.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced business as wholesale and retail tobacconist, on the premises late in the occupation of Mr Luke Milward.

In soliciting a share of public patronage, he cannot refrain from pointing out the advantages he possesses from his experience in the trade, and which has enabled him to lay in a stock of the very best articles, such as cannot fail to give satisfaction, and which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
J. M. LEIGH.
December 25. 10962

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

HENRY BROWN begs to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his removal to Hunter-street.

He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he has received, ex Agricola, a most superior assortment of Saddlery and Harness, from the celebrated house of Millroy and Sons of London, consisting of—
Handsome silver-plated mounted carriage harness
Ditto ditto ditto chaise harness
Ditto covered ditto chaise harness
Superior quilted ladies' saddles
Ditto gentlemen's hunting saddles
Ditto shafter ditto
Strong stock saddles
Superior Pelham bridles
Ditto snaffle ditto
Ditto racing ditto
Ditto curb bridles
Handsome silver mounted whips
Ditto Newmarket racing whips
A superior assortment of driving whips—in gig, carriage, and tandem
Gut waggon whips, 5, 6, 7, and 8 feet long
Strong English hempen halters
Patent horse hides
Patent belt hides
Patent winker hides
Girth web
Stirrup irons
Spring, roller, bar, and side-saddle trees
Blue and white serge
Hunting thongs
Whipcord, &c., &c., &c.
No. 14, Hunter-street, Sydney 7795

BOOTS and SHOES, from the best makers—
JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON,
for sale at
MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
1998 481, George-street.

WOOLPACKS.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.
W. HINDSON,
6215 2, Macquarie-place.

CASTINGS.

LANDING, from the Johnstone, and for sale, by the undersigned—
Boiling-down pots, 200, 250, and 300 gallons
Bearers and furnace doors for ditto
290 Pots, from 2 to 25 gallons
203 Camp ovens and covers, 12 to 20 inches
100 Length wall pipe, 3 and 4 inches
10 Shoes and caps for ditto
100 Lengths spouting, 5 inch
Angles, R and L for ditto
Greenock ship hearths
Bright register stoves, new designs.
10904 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FLOUR MILL.

ON SALE, ex "Reaper," one of Hastie's patent Flour Mills, constructed expressly for the colonies. The machinery consists of a steam engine and boiler, with the whole of the gearing complete, to drive one pair of millstones, dressing, smutting, and hoisting machines, and fanners, and the whole can be erected in a house of one story. For further particulars apply to
ROBERT HOW,
01193 Lower George-street.

SUPERIOR WINES,
NOW LANDING, EX WATERLOO.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fine St. Julian Claret
Ditto Sparkling Amber Champagne
Ditto Sparkling Pale Champagne
Ditto Hockheim Geisenheim and } In 3 doz. cases
Ditto Marcobrunner Hocks
Ditto Muscatel Mosselle
Ditto Red Burgundy
Ditto Sauterne
Ditto Pale Sherry
Ditto Gold ditto
Ditto Stout Full Port ("double grape") } In quarter-casks.
Superior Old Ditto (treble grape)
ACTON SILLITOE,
164, King-street.
November 26. 10807

ALE AND PORTER.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 Ale, in hogsheads
Hoare's London Stout, in ditto
Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter, 8 dozen casks
Allsopp's Ale, in 3 and 3½ dozen casks
10819 LYALL SCOTT, AND CO.

SPIRITS OF WINE, warranted 50 per cent. O.P., on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 337, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground, at *Twelve Shillings a gallon.*
HENRY FISHER,
10751 Glenmore Distillery.

REAL COLONIAL RUM, 28 O.P. or 1 to 2, constantly on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 337, George-street, opposite the old Burial-ground.
HENRY FISHER,
10492 Glenmore Distillery

TOBACCO.
TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

KEG TOBACCO, quality warranted, at
JOHN LEIGH'S
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
10933 524, George-street.

THE undersigned has or sale at his Warehouse—
Teas—consisting of hysonskin, congou, souchong, young hyson, imperial, hyson, and gunpowder, per Swallow, Statesman, &c.
Sugars—Pampanga, Taal, Zebu, and China brown
Coffee—Manila and Java
Black pepper
Pearl sago, in bags and boxes
No. 2 and 3 superior cigars, in whole, half, and quarter boxes
Invoices of satins, silks, Ponjee handkerchiefs, scarfs, neckerchiefs, nankeens, shirts, grass cloth jackets, and other goods
Cognac brandy, in hogsheads and barrels
Gin in hogsheads
Manila rum
&c., &c.
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, November 21. 9328

NOW LANDING, EX AZTEC.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Eleme raisins
Patras currants
Tartaric acid
Cream tartar
Brushes, assorted packages
BEAMES AND KEELE,
Hunter-street
December 22. 1083

ON SALE by the undersigned,—
Salted Beef (Drake's brand)
Ditto Pork
Ditto Tongues
BEAMES AND KEELE,
25, Hunter-street
December 3. 9557

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs., for sale, at
MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
9197 481, George-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "FLEURS," WITH THE VALUABLE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS, comprising 1904 acres, beautifully situated on the South and Kemp Creeks, which have never been known to fail. The description of the House and Dairy (stone-built), Stables, Coach-house, (brick-built,) Barns, Gardener's Cottage, Huts, Paddocks, Garden, Vineyard, &c., being too voluminous for an advertisement, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.
SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer.
George-street, December 4. 9541

WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.
BEIT AND SONS,
Macquarie-place.
December 4. 9534

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are CASH buyers.
MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
8621 Queen's-place.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 3339

TALLOW.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Tallow, in good shipping order.
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
10900 Harrington-street.

KELLOSHIEL BREWERY.

ALL debts, either private or otherwise, that have been contracted by the undersigned during his occupation of the concern, will be paid on presentation.

With reference to the advertisement signed "George Ranken," repudiating all liability because he was not consulted in contracting any, it is presumed such discourtesy, if any has been shown, is referable to the great difference between an insulting and a consulting partner.
HENRY HEATHORN.
Bathurst, December 15. 10650

CAUTION.—My wife, Mary Gale, having left her home without any just cause, I hereby caution the public from giving her any credit, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date.
WILLIAM GALE.
Broomby, near Mudgee, December 21.
10963

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUSTS.

TENDERS are required for repairing, &c., and keeping in repair (for the period of twelve calendar months, to commence on the first day of January, 1850) the following roads, viz., the Old and New South Head Roads, the Darling Point Road; also, the Glenmore, Double Bay, and Old Point Piper Roads. Specifications and conditions, &c., to be seen at the office of John Smith, Esq., Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney, where tenders are requested to be sent in on or before twelve o'clock (noon) on Friday next, the 28th proximo.
CHARLES E. LANGLEY,
Secretary and Surveyor to the Commissioners of Trusts.
Sydney, December 20. 10749

TO SHIP CARPENTERS.

TENDERS are required for the fitting up of the barque Ralph Bernal. Specifications and any other information may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned, where Tenders are to be sent before 12 o'clock on Thursday next, 27th December.
10931 W. DEAN.

WANTED, Two Opossum Skin Cloaks, Van Diemen's Land would be preferred. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
10830

WANTED, A GOVERNESS, to assist in a boarding-school. Address R., care of the Rev. F. Lewis, Redfern. This advertisement will not be repeated. 10964

WANTED, to proceed to the Hunter, two respectable females, one as Nursemaid the other as General House Servant. Also, an active young man, who thoroughly understands waiting at table, and will make himself otherwise useful in the house. Apply any day this week at Petty's Hotel.
10974 JOHN WILLIAMS.

WANTED, a Cook, a person who understands his business, and two female house servants (steady persons.) Apply at Macquarie House, corner of Bridge-street, Sydney. 10969

WANTED, a Cook and Butler. A married couple would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. Allen, Toxteth Park, Glebe.
10823

GARDENER WANTED.—He must thoroughly understand his business, and produce satisfactory testimonials from his last employers, on application to the undersigned.
T. W. SMART.
Mona, October 22. 10865

WANTED, by a person ready to treat with any gentleman in want of a Superintendent or overseer. The advertiser has held several situations in the colony as superintendent of stock, chiefly sheep. The highest testimonials and references can be produced. Apply to W. G., Liverpool-street East, three doors from the Race course.
10869

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, recently arrived in the colony, a situation as clerk in a store, or any other place that might offer. Has filled situations of trust in England, and can be well recommended. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address H., *Herald* Office. 10960

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, recently arrived in the colony, a situation as Barrister's Clerk, or in a solicitor's office. Satisfactory testimonials and references can be given. Address O. B., *Herald* Office. 10961

WANTED, by a young man, a situation at a store, or book-keeper, or overseer of a cattle or sheep station. Not possessing much colonial experience, he is willing to give his services gratis until they may be considered equivalent to a fixed salary, and can produce testimonials of high respectability. Address (pre paid) R. S., *Sydney Herald* Office. 10980

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, or stolen from the undersigned, on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, about £28 (twenty-eight pounds) in silver and notes. Any person having found the same, and returning it to the *Herald* Office, will receive the above reward; and if stolen, any person giving information to John Vickery, will receive ten pounds on the recovery of the same.
J. VICKERY.
10976 George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed, from Richmond, a Bay Mare, branded JW on off shoulder. Any person bringing the same to S. Paul's, Richmond, will receive the above reward. Description: a bay mare, three white feet, long switch tail. If stolen, a further reward will be given on conviction of the thief.
10967

CAPITAL PREMISES.
PITT-STREET.

TO LET, a six-roomed House, in first rate repair, with a large yard, kitchen, stabling and servants'-room, now occupied by Mr J. H. Rucker, Pitt-street South, opposite the Cottage of Content. Possession on the 1st of January next. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. T. J. Fisher, Sydney. 10911

TO LET, those extensive premises, lately occupied by Mr. E. Phillips, No. 336, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. Enquire at the Sydney Railway House, 299, Pitt-street. 10972

TO LET, with immediate possession, Duke's Wharf and Stores, situate in Darling Harbour. Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney. November 2. 7569

HOUSES TO LET, MACQUARIE AND ELIZABETH STREETS.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Macquarie-street South, suitable for a respectable family; also, a Shop and roomy Premises, Elizabeth-street, near Goulburn street, and private residence adjoining. Apply to T. W. Smart, Esq., Bank of Australia; or J. Roberts, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 143, George-street Haymarket. 8311

TO LET.—A House in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace, adjoining John Rae, Esq., Town Clerk. Rent, £40 per annum. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO LET, a House in Elizabeth-street South, known as Prospect Villa, and containing six rooms, large attic, detached kitchen, paddock, well of good water, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to
EDWARD SALAMON,
Auctioneer and Agent,
10982 George-street.

TARRADALE ESTATE.

TO be Sold or Let, the Estate of Tarradale, near Goulburn, comprising 2830 acres, well adapted for a head sheep station. Possession can be given on the 1st February next. Apply to E. B. Kitson, Esq., Goulburn; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, December 19. 10490

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUNDRIES.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

TO CLOSE VARIOUS ACCOUNTS PREVIOUSLY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, on
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At 11 o'clock,
Marine barometers
Brewers' thermometers
Pocket thermometers
Walking sticks
Pocket knives
Oval tin dishes
Black lead
Carriage wheels
Castor oil
Tobacco pipes
Horse-shoe and patent nails
Shoe nails
Shoe thread
Thin blue wove letter paper
Tumblers, wines, and champagnes
Boots and shoes
Chinese lacquered desks, card boxes, &c.
Carved ivory chessmen
Grass cloth handkerchiefs
Silk neckerchiefs
Sundry crockery
Hand-saw files
Laurie's Interest Tables
Papier mâché trays
Cut glass dessert vases
India rubber bands
Lucifer matches
Wax lights
Toilet glasses
Paintings and engravings
Brushware
Stationery
And various other sundries
Terms at sale. 10981

THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MR. ARCHIBALD MITCHELL.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MR. A. MITCHELL,
(*Who is retiring from business*),
To sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Without the least reserve,

THE whole of his valuable stock of—
DRAPERY
SILK MERCERY
HOSIERY
HABERDASHERY
RIBBONS
LACE GOODS
TABLE LINEN
WOOLLEN CLOTHS
BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES
DUCKS AND DRILLS
SLOPS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.

The celebrity Mr. Mitchell has so justly attained for only keeping goods of the very best quality, is sufficiently known to the trade and the public generally to render superfluous anything Mr. Newton could say in praise of this truly magnificent stock.
Terms at sale. 10608

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Spring-street, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

80 HOGSHEADS PORTER, just landed
35 Ditto ale, ditto ditto
300 Casks bottled ale and porter
41 Quarter-casks Campbelltown whiskey
200 Cases Geneva
35 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
15 Ditto rum
10 Puncheons ditto, 26 O P.
37 Hogsheads Jamaica rum, 27 O.P.
20 Quarter-casks very fine old Amontillado
10 Ditto pale sherry
19 Ditto port
13 Hogsheads ditto
1 Hogshead } Stoddart's Madeira
3 Quarter-casks
30 Cases, 3 dozen each, ditto ditto
21 Ditto, 2 ditto ditto, port
40 Casks champagne cider, 3 dozen each
10 Casks } vinegar.
17 Hogsheads
The whole of the above is positively to be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 10921

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

PRODUCE SALE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 28,
At 11 o'clock,

255 BALES WOOL, AS UNDER—
186 Bales washed fleece
20 Ditto greasy ditto
35 Ditto hand washed ditto
14 Ditto ditto ditto skin ditto
Terms—Cash. 10922

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS KIRKMAN, OF THE "HERO OF WATERLOO," FORT AND WINDMILL STREETS.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on Insolvent's premises, by order of George King, Esq., Official Assignee, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At Noon,
The bar engine, spirit fountain, kegs, timepieces, fittings, measures, stock old tom, bottled ale and porter, brandy, rum, glass, casks, sundry furniture, &c.
Terms—Cash. 10958

FARMS IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, COOK'S RIVER,
AT OR NEAR KING'S GROVE.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions positively, and without any reserve, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Under and subject to conditions then and there to be produced,
The above desirable and valuable Properties, being part and parcel of the estate of the late Mr. Simeon Lord, and described as lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 38, in the plan exhibited at a sale of that estate, by Mr. Stubbs, on 14th May, 1841; situated near to the Besley and Oatley estates, Major Darcy's and Lawnson's estates, and forming portions of two original grants to one John Lawnson and Harriet Laycock.
Lot 4—Contains 14 acres 2 roods 9 perches, bounded by said reserved roads, and adjoins lot 3.
Lot 5—Contains 15 acres 38 perches, bounded by said reserved road, and adjoins lot 4.
Lot 6—Contains 15 acres 3 roods 2 perches, bounded by said reserved road, and adjoins lot 5.
Lot 38—Contains 13 acres 12 perches, and is bounded on the south-east by a reserved road of half a chain wide; on the south-west by allotment No. 39 of said plan; on the north-west by allotment No. 37; and on the north-east by a reserved road of half a chain wide, dividing it from allotments Nos. 32 and 33, of same plan.
Terms liberal, at sale.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, where a plan of the above lots will be on view; or, to John Smith, Esq., solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 10363

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES
IN STORE OF HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY UPWARDS OF TWELVE MONTHS.

ALSO,
OLD CONDEMNED STORES,
FROM THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sussex-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

81 PACKAGES of various descriptions, UNCLAIMED, too numerous too particularize, *but a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's, and at the H. R. S. N. Co.'s offices.*

ALSO,
SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES, FROM THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS,
Consisting of old rope, empty casks, shovels, curtains and valences, counterpanes, table cloths, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 10765

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

HOGSHEADS BROWN STOUT,
TIERCES PRIME COLONIAL BEEF.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

15 HOGSHEADS BROWN STOUT
25 Tierces prime colonial Beef
Terms at sale. 10824

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, BY MARTIN, &c.
GLASSWARE, CHINA, PLATEDWARE
NEW FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, BY THURSTON, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
DOUBLE COOKING APPARATUS
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Waverley Hotel, Waverley, Old South Head Road, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
(By order of the proprietor, Mr. James Wood, in consequence of his removal to his new house, adjoining the above.)

THE whole of the expensive and truly ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of—
Sofas, sideboards, telescope, dining, Pembroke, loo, and other tables; horse hair, morocco spring, and cane seated chairs; imperial, Brussels, and Kidderminster carpets; hearth rugs, stair carpeting, China matting, floor cloth, cheval and pier glasses, bell pulls, window curtains and blinds, fenders and fire-irons, fire screens, &c., handsome satin wood and mahogany bedsteads, wash-stands, dressing tables, &c.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, BY MARTIN.
Belshazzar's Feast—Joshua—Deluge—Fall of Nineveh—Fall of Babylon—Death of the First-Born, in handsome maple frames
5 French Engravings:—La Pêche Miraculeuse—Jésus chassant les Marchands du Temple—Jésus montant au Calvaire—L'Adoration des Mages—Jacob reconnaissant la Robe de Joseph, in handsome gilt frames—and various other engravings
LARGE OIL PAINTING—Marine View; very antique
GLASSWARE, CHINA, AND PLATED-WARE.
Very handsome new BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, full sized, with all the latest improvements, in five slate beds, vulcanized caoutchouc cushions, with self-adjusting legs, marking boards, racks, cues, balls, and everything complete,—with cases, as it arrived from England.

A splendid double cooking apparatus, with four ovens

☞ All the furniture is of the most superior description, beautifully designed and finished, suited for a gentleman's residence.

WINES, &c.
100 Dozen superior Port, in three dozen cases
60 Dozen superior Sherry, in three dozen cases
30 Dozen superior Claret, in one dozen cases
50 Dozen Scotch whiskey, pure white.
Terms—Cash.
☞ Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneer. 10843

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

FIRE ENGINES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has been directed by the respective Officers of of the Ordnance, to sell by public auction, at the Ordnance Stores, Lower George-street,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At 12 o'clock,

TWO GOOD FIRE ENGINES, disposed of on account of not being of sufficient power for the Victoria Barrack Buildings.
Terms at sale. 10913

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

SURPLUS STORES,
FROM THE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
And
CONDEMNED STORES,
FROM H. M. STEAMER ACHERON.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction,
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,
Biscuit, salt beef, peas, oatmeal, suet, currants, wine, vinegar, Scotch barley, sago, lime juice, casks, staves, heading, hoops, bread bags, wood fittings, beds, bolsters, blankets, sheets, towels, pillow cases, &c.
Also, the undermentioned condemned stores, landed from Her Majesty's Steamer Acheron:—
Sails, rope, boat, casks, &c.
Terms—Cash. 10912

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

TO IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

22 PACKAGES HOLLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 1,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Ex John Munn.
3 Cases bronze spear fenders
2 Ditto superior ditto ditto
1000 pairs snuffers and trays
4 Casks saucepans, from 3 to 12 inch
4 Casks tinned oval pots and covers, of sizes
1 Cask deep stewpans and covers, of sizes
1 Cask tinned tea kettles, ditto ditto
1 Cask Patent bellied sauce pans
Deep basins, revolving and fluted gridirons
1 Cask japanned scrapers, door chains, lifting handles, paper weights, &c.
1 Cask screw pullies, shutter screws, pins, surplice pins, hat and coat hooks, bronzed
Bronzed spittoons
1 Case butchers' knives
1 Case rasps
1 Case jewellery
1 Case, 100 dozen scissors, on cards.
Terms—Cash. 10844

MONDAY, JANUARY 7.

HOMEBUSH ESTATE,
WITH BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,
INCLUDING THE RACE COURSE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Is favoured with instructions to submit to public competition, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE LEASE FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE 8TH JANUARY, OF THE HOMEBUSH ESTATE.

THIS TRULY VALUABLE HOMESTEAD consists of FROM 980 TO 1020 ACRES OR THEREABOUTS of open, rich, undulating, agricultural and pastoral lands, that lay and are situate on the right hand or northern side of, and immediately adjacent to, the high road from Sydney to Parramatta.

It is well enclosed by fencing throughout, and sub-divided by substantial fencing into convenient and well watered paddocks.

From its reputed fertility it would be advantageously adapted for the depasturage of large herds of cattle or sheep intended for the Sydney Market.

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF THE FAMILY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE D'ARCY WENTWORTH, ESQ., WITH OUT-BUILDINGS, BARN, STABLES, DAIRY, CALF PENS, MILKING YARD, &c., IN FULL DAIRY WORKING ORDER.

THE HOMEBUSH RACECOURSE is included in this estate; this alone would produce a certain and considerable rental, capable of much augmentation by judicious arrangements on the part of the fortunate lessee.

Terms and all particulars may be had on application to Mr. Lyons. 10582

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his stores, Pitt and George streets,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At 11 o'clock,

280 BALES WOOL
2000 Sheepskins
12 Casks tallow
41 Hides
Terms—Cash. 10927

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

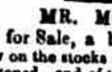
MR. MORT
Has received instructions from John Macnamara, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his rooms,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At 11 o'clock,

267 BAGS (26 tons) fine strong grained Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale. 10926

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.
FARMS AT BOTANY,
BEING 56 ACRES OF RICH SWAMP LAND, SITUATE AT BANKS' MEADOW, DIVIDED FROM THE LATE MR. HUTCHINSON BELL'S FARM BY THE MIDDLE DRAIN.

MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 15,
At 11 o'clock,

56 ACRES very rich Swamp Land, subdivided into
FIVE SMALL FARMS,
As per plan at the Rooms.
☞ This is a capital chance for parties having a small capital and wishful to commence as market gardeners, as the land is first-rate.
Terms at sale.
Title—Grant from the Crown to the vendor.
10794



CLIPPER SCHOONER,
Now building at the M'Leay River, under the Superintendence of a Ship Carpenter, from Scotland, well versed in all the modern improvements.

MR. MORT

HAS for Sale, a beautiful Schooner, now on the stocks at the M'Leay River, copper-fastened, and of the best materials and workmanship; she will be sold as launched, with masts, spars, boats, oars, &c., &c., complete.

A model and draught may be seen at Mr. Mort's Rooms, and all particulars as to terms, &c., (which will be liberal) ascertained on application to him. Facilities will also be afforded for intending purchasers visiting the M'Leay to inspect the vessel.
George-street, December 21. 10795

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF
CHRISTMAS PLOTS,
AT THE TOWN OF LONGBOTTOM, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
FOR THE RISING GENERATION.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1849,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The following very valuable series of BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, at Longbottom, viz.:

			a.	r.	p.
Wharf-street, Block 13.	Lot 1	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 2	—	2	0	0
"	Lot 3	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 4	—	1	0	0
Crane-street, "	Lot 5	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 6	—	1	3	4
Stanley-street, "	Lot 7	—	1	3	4
"	Lot 8	—	1	0	0
Wharf-street, Block 14.	Lot 1	—	1	1	7
"	Lot 2	—	2	0	14
"	Lot 3	—	2	0	4
"	Lot 4	—	1	3	34
"	Lot 5	—	1	3	26
Block 15.	Lot 1	—	1	0	16
Broughton-street, "	Lot 2	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 3	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 4	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 5	—	1	0	0
"	Lot 6	—	1	0	0
Wharf-street, Block 15.	Lot 7	—	1	1	34
"	Lot 8	—	1	1	18
"	Lot 9	—	1	1	5
"	Lot 10	—	1	0	27
Wharf-street, Block 16.	Lot 1	—	1	3	15
"	Lot 2	—	2	1	3
"	Lot 3	—	3	2	26
Block 17.	Lot 1	—	1	0	6
"	Lot 2	—	1	0	0
Adjoining the Chapel Reserve.					
	Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	—	1	0	0 each
	Lot 7	—	1	2	32
	Lot 8	—	1	3	8
	Lot 9	—	1	2	82
	Lot 10	—	1	2	10

Memo.—The advantages to be derived by the purchase of this portion of the extension of the Township of Longbottom are manifest, viz.:—
1. The title is unexceptionable.
2. Its contiguity to the City via the Parramatta Road.
3. Adjoining the Government Township.
4. A never failing supply of water.
5. The construction of salt works.
6. The Reserves for market gardens.
7. The Reserves for brick-kilns.
8. Its daily growing value and ultimate prosperity by the circulation of money from the Dry Dock, at Cockatoo Island, &c.

The sale will be conducted upon the same principle as those which are conducted by Her Majesty's Government, the upset price being 6d. per perch.

Terms—Under £20, cash; above that sum, half cash, and the residue at three months.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office.
Sydney, 16th November, 1849.
BOOTH v. NOWLAND.

ON Wednesday, (This Day), December 26, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, if any, of the above-named defendant, in and to the Equity of Redemption in the following properties, viz:—

All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situate in the county of Durham, in the parish of Auckland, at Falbrook, in the colony of New South Wales.

Also, all that parcel of land containing by admeasurement two hundred acres more or less, situate at Falbrook, in the colony of New South Wales as aforesaid.

Also, all that parcel of land containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, situate in the parish of Auckland aforesaid, near Dulwich, in the colony as aforesaid.

Also, all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five acres more or less, situate near Dulwich in the colony aforesaid.

Also, all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement fifty acres more or less, situated in the county of Cook, near Roberts' Swamp, Kurrajong, in the colony aforesaid.

Also, that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two acres more or less, in the town of Falbrook and colony aforesaid—together with all buildings, &c., erected on the several parcels of land before mentioned, and now under mortgage to William Hall, by deed dated 30th August, 1842.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, containing one hundred and forty-two acres more or less, situate in the county of Durham, parish of Auckland, on Falbrook, at the western extreme of the south boundary line of the village reserve, and bounded on the north by that boundary line bearing east 60 chains, on the east by 25 chains and 50 links of the west boundary of James Glennies' additional grant bearing south, on the south by 54 chains of the north boundary line of Turnbick's grant, bearing west to Falbrook, and on the west by Falbrook upwards to the western extreme of the south boundary line of the village reserve.

Also, all that piece or parcel of Land, or Building Allotment, being allotments fourteen and fifteen, adjoining the road leading from the Long Bridge to the Falls, in the town of West Maitland; bounded on the north by 150 feet of allotment No. 11; on the north-west by the said road from the Long Bridge to the Falls 84 feet; on the south by Bourne Russell's 168 feet; and on the east by allotments 12 and 13 by a line of 74 feet, more or less; together with all buildings, &c. Mortgaged to Michael Nowland by deed 15th November, 1843

After which, all the right and interest, if any, of the above-named defendant in and to the equity of redemption of about 30 head of cattle, branded on the hip WN, and on the ribs N,—nine being working bullocks; also twelve horses, branded WN on the neck, and N on the shoulder, now at Falbrook, in the county of Durham. Overseer—William Nowland.

Also, about 300 head of cattle, branded WN on the hip, and N on the ribs, others branded JP, others N, others GP, others HP, others MR/J J

Also six horses, more or less, some branded WN and N on the shoulder, and others branded NO on the neck; now at Liverpool Plains. Overseer—John Richardson.

Also, about 500 head of cattle, branded MN and N on the ribs, some being working bullocks; 4 horses, branded X and WN; at New England. Overseer—John Duval.

Mortgaged to Alexander Johnston, by deed 15th November, 1843.

Also, about 1800 head of cattle, branded WN on the rump and N on the ribs; 700 head of which cattle are running at Ward's Mistake, in the district of New England; and about 1100 head of the same cattle are running at Wallala, Mooki River, inthe district of Liverpool Plains.

Also, about ten head of horses, branded N on near shoulder and WN on the neck, and also running at the Mooki River, under the superintendence of William Nowland.

Mortgaged to Mary Perrett, by deed 1st of June, 1849.

Unless this execution be previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
8432 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney.
24th December, 1849.
Wentworth and others, Trustees of the New South Head Toll Gate Road v. Pearson.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, at the late residence of the defendant, West's Farm, near the Gaol, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, fourteen milking cows, dairy utensils, two horses, milk cart, furniture, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
10899 Under Sheriff.

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